

# Employees MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 16

APRIL, 1939

NUMBER 4

## From Whence Came the Peoples of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

*Who were they, from whence did they come and what were their racial characteristics and religion?*

### PART IV.

#### Wales

THE fourth people we will attempt to deal with are those of the principality of Wales. This, the smallest of the four divisions of Great Britain, (treating the Irish Free State and North Ireland as one country) has a population, including Monmouthshire, of 2,593,014. Strictly speaking, Monmouthshire is now an English county, but the Act of 1536 did not expressly separate the county from Wales, and it was only gradually that Monmouthshire came to be regarded as an English county, being included in the Oxford circuit for the first time in the reign of Charles II. Ecclesiastically, Monmouthshire has been almost entirely in the diocese of Llandaff, Wales, since its foundation in the sixth century. The greater portion of Wales is hilly and broken and one-half of the land reaches an altitude of 600 feet, the other half exceeds 1000 feet above sea-level.

The nature of the country made it possible for its inhabitants to maintain a distinct political and racial existence for centuries after the English lowlands had become subject to one authority. The original name given to Wales by the Celts was *Cymru*, later it was referred to as *Gwallia*. The third name applied by the Romans was *Cambria* by which it was known up to the time of the Saxon invasion. The term "Welsh" was used by the Saxons to designate the people whose lands they took, this the Saxon word for "foreigner." It is said that the real meaning of the word can be found in the German verb, "walschen," which means to jabber or talk nonsense. The Britons resented the term "Welsh" as they knew that they were residents rather than "foreigners." As they gathered together they called themselves "*Cymry*" which means "comrades." They called their mountains *Cymru*, which means "for their land."

In the chapter dealing with the early peoples of England we mentioned the fact that the southern portion of the Island was settled with the *Brythonic* or *Cymric* branch of the Celtic people. The Celtic people who crossed over from the continent, were made up of numerous groups, speaking different tribal tongues. Three of these groups, the *Silures*, *Dimetae* and *Ordovices*, drifted westward under the pressure of the Saxon invasion, setting up in a sense a distinctive national organization which became the refuge of the vanished Britons, many of whom, however, had in the meantime, returned to Brittany or *Bretagne* in France, where a language known as Low-Breton, and which is akin to the Welsh language, is yet spoken. The Welsh people of today are almost purely Celtic in race, descended as they are from the early Britons who have been able to defend themselves from serious invasion while the rest of Great Britain was overrun by Germanic, Norse, Dane and Norman-French invaders. In 500, the Welsh were a Christian people, maintaining a close connection with the people of a related language in Cornwall, and Brittany or *Bretagne* on the mainland. In the two peninsulas of western Wales, now the counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon and Pembroke, the people were once very largely Irish Celts, a fact which shows its influence in the Irish language, in Welsh literature, in Irish inscriptions, and in the place names of the region. The Middle Ages saw the gradual assimilations of the Irish culture by that of the rest of Wales and the gradual disappearance of Irish speech. The source from which the *Goidelic* Celts came is not known, it is thought that they represented a settlement from Leinster, rather than the remnant of a *Goidelic* invasion of the British Isles before the arrival of the *Brythons*.

Short of stature, with swarthy complexions and

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*Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.*



with dark eyes and heavy dark hair, the Welsh people vary strongly from the English, Irish and Scots, who have received continuing admixtures of new blood. The Welsh people are civil and hospitable, maintaining many of the old superstitions handed down by immemorial customs. They cherish their language with great affection, transplanting it to America, where newspapers printed in the Welsh were long published. Mr. H. V. Morton, who knows the Welsh as he knows his own people, as well as the Scotch and Irish, said that Wales was of the three sister nations the smallest and most mysterious. There is much said in the world of the glory of being Scottish or Irish, with little mention of the glory of being Welsh. His silence is strange, no comic papers have made him lovable, nor have the music-halls played him up in a friendly way as they have the belligerency of the Irish, or the parsimony of the Scot. Morton, speaking as an Englishman, educated at Cambridge, also said:

"The Welsh are our oldest allies. Five thousand Welsh archers and spearmen fought with us at Crecy. They drew their bows at Agincourt. The Welsh long-bow, which became the national weapon of England, gave us victories in France and Scotland. No small nation has ever stood up to the might of England as Wales resisted conquest until her honour satisfied, saw a Welshman, the first Tudor, on the throne."

The preservation of the national tongue and literature has been the chief concern of the Welsh for more than a century. In 1911, 190,292 persons spoke Welsh only, and 787,074 spoke Welsh and English. Today a distinctive Welsh culture is flourishing and while rendering full allegiance to



DINAS OIEU, MERIONETH, NORTH WALES

*A high windy hilltop above the ancient town of Barmouth, Wales, at the mouth of the estuary Mawddach in Cardigan bay.*

the British Crown, the Welsh are a self-contained and proud people. In 1282, Edward I of England, called "Longshanks," completed the conquest of Wales. He caused his third and only surviving son, Edward II, to be born in Carnarvon Castle, Wales. At the time of the child's birth "Longshanks" is said to have presented his infant son to the Welsh chieftains as "One who spoke neither French nor English and should be their ruler." This was the King's reply to the demand made by the Welsh for a king who was Welsh, speaking neither French nor English. At the age of seventeen (1301) young Edward II was created Earl of Chester and the first Prince of Wales. Since that time the oldest son of England's sovereigns has served as the Prince of Wales.

There was no serious attempt by the English to invade Wales in their first centuries in England, and in the 8th century an earthwork dike, known as Offa's Dike was built by Offa, king of Mercia, as a barrier against the Welsh just as the Romans built Hadrian's wall to prevent invasion by the savage Caledonians, living north of the Frith of Forth, and the Clyde in Scotland. Offa's Dike extended from the Dee estuary to near the mouth of the Wye river. It is yet looked upon as the greatest public work of its day in the British Isles. Another dike, known as Watt's Dike, runs a distance ranging from one-fourth to three miles from Offa's Dike through the counties of Flint and Denbigh. These dikes are supposed to mark the neutral ground on which the Welsh and Britons were at liberty to meet for purposes of trade. Cornwall, the county of extreme southwest England, was long occupied by a Brythonic people closely akin to the Welsh. In 815, King Egbert undertook the subjection of the West-Welsh of Cornwall, and after a struggle lasting eight years, Egbert compelled this people to acknowledge his supremacy. This was the last portion of British territory in the south to submit to Saxon domination.

In the 11th century and before the Norman Conquest of England, one of the most renowned of



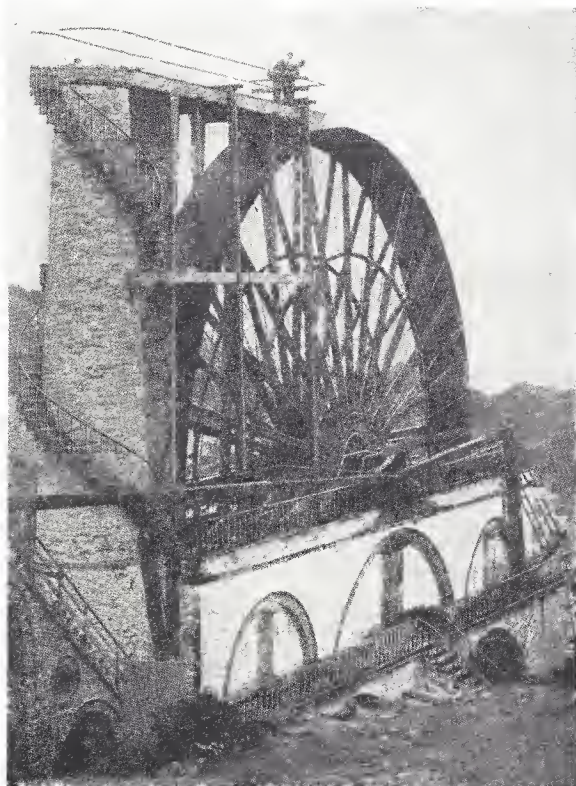
HARLECH CASTLE, NORTH WALES

*On this site a fortification existed in the eighth century when Bronwen, a sister of Bran ap Llyr, father of Caractacus, was kept in forced seclusion, the tower erected by the Celtic prince then known as Twr Bronwen. Here in the fifteenth century a Welsh chieftain named Dafydd defied the regal might of Edward IV of England for eight years. The outcome of this siege inspired the song, "The March of the Men of Harlech."*

Welsh princes, Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, made himself ruler of North Wales and expelled the English from his district and its borders. In 1062-64, Harold, King of the English and rival of William the Conqueror invaded Wales in return, and Gruffydd was killed. Before the end of the 11th century Normans were established in North Wales and William was recognized as overlord *defacto* if not *de jure*. In the early 12th century the conditions in Wales were changed, the Normans holding South Wales while the more mountainous North Wales was still independent. A mountainous region has ever proved the stronghold of an independent people, the Highlands of Scotland and mountainous Switzerland, examples. We have in discussing the Celtic peoples of Ireland and Scotland referred to the prefix "Mac," meaning "son of," and "O," signifying "grandson of." Among the Welsh Celts, the prefix "ap" (originally "mab" or "map,") is the Brythonic equivalent of the Gaelic "mac." While thousands of English surnames are taken from localities, like the Woods or the Hills, others were taken from occupations such as Smiths, Taylors, Cooks or Coopers, etc., surnames in Wales are almost invariably patronymic. Many Welsh names begin with either the letter "p" or "b." This comes down from the use of the word "ap," "son of." "Ap" Harry has become Parry, "ap" Hugh has become Pugh, "ap" Richard has become Pritchard, etc.

The industrial revolution affected Wales to an extent equal at least to that of England. In 1801, Wales and Monmouthshire had a combined population of 587,245, fairly evenly distributed over the land, the vast majority of the people engaged in agriculture or related occupations. As the industrial revolution gained headway, a real exodus from agriculture and the small traditional industries took place, and a great concentration of the population developed in the iron and coal districts of South-East Wales, where great deposits of the highest known grades of coal exist. Readily accessible to tide-water, the production of Welsh coals, anthracite and bituminous, grew rapidly, the peak point reached in 1913, when 56,830,000 long tons were mined, employing nearly 250,000 workers. In the Rhonda Valley where the world's premier coal is mined, a great congestion of population has taken place, the density of the area built upon indicates 23,000 persons to the square mile. In recent years production and employment has fallen off and much suffering has been endured by the mining population, yet all of the old traditions, including an intense religious fervor, continue to exist. Of the loyalty of the Welsh to the Christian religion we will say more anon.

Wales has not the educational background expressed in great universities, such as those that have long existed in England, Ireland and Scotland. The first Welsh college was established in Aberystwyth, in 1872. Another college was opened for the people of South Wales at Cardiff in 1883, and in 1884.



*Mining wheel seventy-two and one-half feet in diameter where a running stream furnished power for pumping the mines.*

Bangor College was opened in an old hotel building. None of these colleges were permitted to confer degrees until in 1892, a charter was granted by Parliament and the three colleges were incorporated in the University of Wales. Since that time a fourth college—at Swansea—has been founded. Jesus College at Oxford, England, was originally founded for Catholic Welsh students. Many Americans who send their sons to Yale University, founded in 1701, do not know that its most famous founder, for whom the university was named, was Elihu Yale, whose father left Plas-yn-Yale for America in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. Nearby the old Yale family seat is the village of Bryn-Eglys, where a few farmers and shepherds yet listen to the old Church of England service, read and sung in the ancient *Cymric* tongue. Elihu Yale's body lies in the beautiful churchyard at Wrexham, ten miles from Bryn-Eglys.

Mr. Morton quotes an old saying that when you get two Englishmen together you get a club, two Scotsmen, a Caledonian society and two Irishmen a riot, and when you get two Welshmen together you get a choral society. We might add that other saying that the Englishman sings only when in his bath tub, the Irish and Scots when they have had a couple of drinks, while the Welsh sing as their one best mode of expression. Unvocal insofar as



speech is concerned, they find an exquisite joy in singing. During the Wars of the Roses, *Dafydd ap Iwan* held Harlech Castle, situated close to the Western sea against Sir Richard Herbert. During this eventful period of strife between the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York, the Welsh were sadly divided. Harlech held for the red rose of Lancaster, while the Yorkist troops battered at its gates for months. Edward IV promised a pardon to Dafydd and his men of Harlech if they would surrender. The King tried to repudiate his promise when the castle had surrendered. It was then that Sir Richard rose to full height by threatening to restore Dafydd and his men within the castle walls resuming the siege anew. The King capitulated and out of this episode was written one of the world's most stirring marches, "Men of Harlech." Whenever Welshmen get together to sing they instinctively turn to this grand old marching song. The air is traditional, the words by Ceriog Hughes, the Burns of Wales.

In the olden days every Welsh chief kept a family bard just as did the Irish and Scottish Gaels. Unlike Ireland and Scotland the harp is used instead of the "pipes." An occasional harper is yet kept in some of the old families and in Norman times minstrels and bards were summoned to contests. The Eisteddfod, which means a "session," goes back as far as 940. This celebration occurs annually, and thousands of Welsh practice music and singing for the twelve months preceding the feast. The Welshman reaches his heaven through song and the Eisteddfod is the voice of Wales. May we again turn to Mr. Morton in leaving the people of Wales:

"Wales is a beautiful and romantic land, owing all that is most precious within it to its own courage and initiative. Its people like all Celts, are a queer, extreme mixture of ideal-



GROUP OF WELSH WOMEN

*A social gathering of Welsh women in the quaint costume to which the elder women tenaciously cling. The high, bell-shaped hat has been worn for centuries.*



CHAPEL BETTWS-Y COED

*Where the rivers Conway and Llugwy join lies the village of Bettws-y Coed with its quaint old church.*

ism and materialism, of recklessness and caution, of vanity and humility. They are quick and sensitive, and passionate with a passion that is almost Latin. Their minds are coloured by an ancient language, because although their tongues may speak English, their brains often think in Welsh. And there are Welsh thoughts for which there are no English words. The Welsh have, perhaps, changed less than any race in these islands. If a Roman colonial official of the second century could travel in Snowdonia he would, I have no doubt, recognize the hill-men of today as the tribal Britons of yesterday.

"Mountains are the barriers against change. Wherever there are mountains you will find old memories, old beliefs, old habits, and unaltered ways. It is of mountains you think when you remember Wales—mountains in sunlight, mountains in the mist of morning, mountains hotted out by rain, ominous in their very invisibility. The mystic and poetic qualities of the Welsh have been engendered, and developed, by the changing moods of mountains, for no man can live long with high places and think no thoughts of God."

*Ancient folk speaking an ancient speech and cherishing in their bosoms all their past.*

## The Growth of Christianity in Great Britain

IN SOMERSET County, England, about six miles south of the cathedral city of Wells, is a small market town of some 4500 people called Glastonbury, where tradition says the first Christian mission church was established in the British Isles. This tradition relates that certain followers of St. Philip, the Apostle, with Joseph of Arimathea at their head, crossed over into Britain in 61 A. D. to establish a mission for the conversion of the Celts who had been driven into the south and west of England by the invading Romans. Joseph and his followers are said to have come to England

bearing with them the Chalice of the Last Supper (The Holy Grail), which Joseph had begged from Pilate. There in an English meadow it is related that these men built England's first Christian church of wattled osiers covered with mud. Tradition further says that when the pilgrims crossed Weary-all-Hill, Joseph planted his staff in the earth where it took root, growing into the famous Glastonbury Thorn.

Joseph, a member of the Sanhedrin, was a follower of Christ, a rich man—rich enough at least to own a tomb.

"When the even was come, there came a rich man of Arimathaea, named Joseph, who also himself was Jesus' disciple:

"He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered.

"And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth,

"And laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed."

Matthew 27.57-60

Many miracles were said to have taken place in the early days of the church, apart from those performed by Christ Himself. We who live in a more sophisticated age are inclined to scoff at manifestations that the most enlightened people of that day accepted without question, and much has been written and said relative to the recorded miracles, including the manner in which Christ came into the world and that of His resurrection on Easter morn. Believers in one transcendent God have generally agreed that miracles are created "by the omnipotence of the one God, the Creator, who is alone able to interrupt the operation of His decree, or to delegate power to a creature to interrupt it." The miracle of Joseph's staff coming back to life to bloom at Christmas through its descendants to this day, was accepted by thousands upon thousands who for six hundred years journeyed from all corners of the Christian world to Glastonbury, to secure a branch of the Holy Thorn that it might be buried with them.

The remains of many Saints of the church were also brought to Glastonbury for burial in what was looked upon as most holy ground, and beneath the altar of the church built later, the mortal remains of King Arthur and his Queen Guinevere were said to have been interred. To those believing souls Glastonbury was the "Western Jerusalem" where they came to kneel, and where crying and trembling they prayed, not only for their own forgiveness but that the lost Chalice of the Last Supper might be found. There is much that is legendary in the story of early Glastonbury and what is said to have happened there, withal what countless thousands fervently believed should not be passed over lightly. Is not life itself a miracle?

We cannot leave Glastonbury with its ruins standing on the summit of the Tor, the tower of the pilgrim's chapel of St. Michael, "all that remains of the once mighty abbey the brother of Westminster and the birthplace of Christianity in England," without a further word of King Arthur. Even though there is no authentic evidence that this hero of a world-wide romance ever even existed, this legendary king and his Knights of the Round Table hold a lasting place in the hearts of all English youth. King Arthur was reputed to have been born about the end of the fifth century, and is said to have been a Christian warrior who led the disunited kings of Celtic Britain against the Saxon kings of Kent.

Sir Thomas Malory's *Le Morte D'arthur*, which was completed in 1470, and first printed by William Caxton, at Westminster, in 1485, is a story of chivalry at its best, a great humanizer of society as it then existed. Malory's recital preceded the day Miguel De Cervantes Saavedra gave to the world his good-natured and humorous satire, *Don Quixote* (published in 1605), which brought Knightly Chivalry to an end. All British and American youth are familiar with Tennyson's *Idyls of the King*, writ-



HAYLES ABBEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,  
ENGLAND

Founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in 1246, the ruins of this old abbey lie on the edge of the Cotswold hills near the old town of Winchcombe.



ten and published between 1859 and 1869. This verse drawn largely from Malory is exquisitely beautiful:

"The cup, the cup itself, from which our Lord  
Drank at the last sad supper with his own.  
This from the blessed land of Aromat—  
After the day of darkness, when the dead  
Went wandering o'er Moriah—the good saint  
Arimathæan Josph, journeying brought  
To Glastonbury, where the winter thorn  
Blossoms at Christmas, mindful of our Lord.  
And there awhile it bode; and if a man  
Could touch or see it, he was heal'd at once,  
By faith, of all his ills. But then the times  
Grew to such evil that the holy cup  
Was caught away to heaven and disappear'd."

Whatever the facts may be as to the founding of the first Christian mission at Glastonbury, and with the certainty that a scattering of Christianized Romans entered England during the first to the fourth centuries, the weight of evidence shows that the British church had its real start in Ireland under the direction of St. Patrick. Authorities differ as to the birthplace of this man who was destined to begin a task, which covered not only his own adopted island, but in addition spread to Wales, Scotland and the Scottish Isles, and later to England. This was many years before St. Augustine came from Rome to England to Christianize the Saxon Kingdom of Kent, lying in the south of England.

One authority fixes the birthplace of St. Patrick at what is now Kilpatrick, in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, five and one-half miles northwest of Glasgow, the year of his birth said to be 389. It is also said that Patrick or *Sucat* (his original name), was, when but sixteen, carried off by pirates and sold to an Ulster chieftain, whose flocks he tended for six years, thereafter escaping to France where he became a monk, living for some years in St. Martin's Abbey at Tours, and afterwards in a monastery at Lerins, France. Here it is said he was moved by visions to undertake the conversion of then pagan Ireland. Ordained a bishop and receiving the papal benediction he went to Ireland about 432, his age then forty-three. St. Patrick did a wandering missionary work, founding some three hundred and sixty churches, personally baptizing some twelve thousand converts and ordaining many priests, and was said to have established his See at Armagh about 454.

There are other authorities who place St. Patrick's birthplace in Glanmorganshire, Wales; the year of his birth somewhat earlier. The British name "*Sucat*" which corresponds to *hygad* in modern Welsh, would serve to confirm his origin as Welsh. His Roman name has also survived in a Hibernicized form as *Cothrige*, with the common substitution of the Irish "c" for Brythonic "p." ("cf" Irish *case*, Latin *pascha*.) Still another authority fixes his birth at Bannaventa, Berniae, Britain, perhaps *Caerwent* near Chepstow, Monmouth-

shire, England, on the Welsh border. There is general agreement that he resigned his position as Bishop of Armagh, removing to Saul in Dalaradia, a province in northern Ireland.

Whatever the facts are as to the saint's birthplace, no authority fixes it as located in Ireland, authorities, however, do agree that he died at Saul, now known as Downpatrick, in the county of Down, Ireland. On the top of a hill near Downpatrick, there is a cathedral with an old graveyard now overgrown with trees. There it is said St. Patrick's ashes lie under a slab of rough granite, surmounted with a Celtic cross bearing the word "Patric." There is a legend in Downpatrick to the effect that St. Bridget and St. Columcille lie by the side of St. Patrick, their remains brought there long after the death of Patrick. We will refer to St. Bridget and the great Columcille later.

Whatever a person's religious belief may now be, the Christian world can well afford to do reverence to St. Patrick and his followers who Christianized Ireland. The introduction of Christianity into Ireland was not attended with the shedding of blood as was the case on the Continent, on the other hand, a period of repose came to Ireland



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON

*Founded in the seventh century and rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1049-65). The structure as it now exists in its present form dates from the thirteenth century. Within its walls England has buried its greatest dead, kings, peers, and commoners. Here rests England's "Unknown Soldier."*



with Christianity, which spread rapidly, even into Wales. The Irish monasteries were the schools from which learning was later disseminated throughout continental Europe. It is said that in the eighth century, the scholars of Ireland were among the most erudite of those attending the courts of the kings, especially that of Charlemagne. St. Patrick was a strong character with an intensely spiritual nature. His importance in the history of Ireland rests not with the miracles he is said to have performed, including that of driving all reptile life off the island, but in that he brought Ireland in touch with western Europe and more particularly Rome, and that he introduced Latin into Ireland as the universal language of the church. The need for a common language with which to unite people speaking numerous dialects was a foundation step necessary to the spread of the Christian religion.

Before touching on the great Columba (*Columcille*), we will make brief reference to a woman who preceded him, Saint Bridget, one of the early patron saints of Ireland. Bridget was born at Fochart, in the county Louth, her father a prince of Ulster, her mother a bondmaid. Various stories are told about this saint, one alleging that she and her mother were sold into bondage, and that her master being converted by her to Christianity gave her back her freedom. On her return to her father's house it is said that she gave away so much of his property that on her refusal to marry he tried to sell her to the king of Ulster. Another story (and the Celt is a natural story teller), relates that as a young girl she was exceedingly beautiful and to avoid the offers of marriage and other temptations to which this worldly advantage exposed her, she implored God to render her ugly. It is said the prayer was granted and thereafter she established a nunnery whose inmates spread into various countries to further the spread of Christianity.

St. Bridget was said to have been born in 453, dying in 523, at the age of seventy. Whatever her early history might have been she became not only a favorite saint in Ireland, but in addition, numerous churches were dedicated to her in Scotland, and under the name of St. Bride she became an honored saint in England. On Fleet Street, London, a St. Bride's church yet stands noted for its graceful steeple. This church named in honor of the Irish saint was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, born 1632, dying in 1723. Sir Christopher won his fame in the designing of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, that task placing him in the front rank of architects for all time. Our own Colonial Capital, Williamsburgh, Virginia, in its college of William and Mary (founded in 1693), includes the oldest academic building in America, this structure known as the "Wren building" was completed in 1697 from designs made by Sir Christopher Wren.

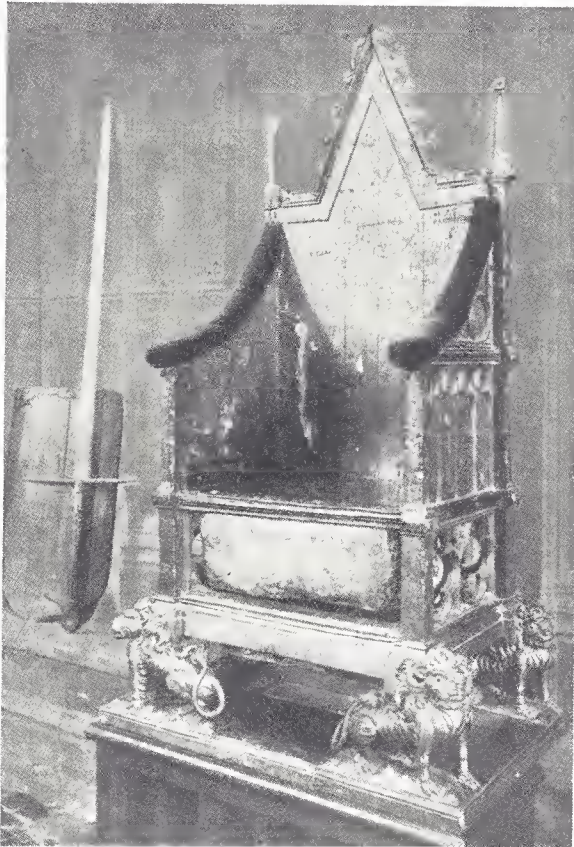
We now pass on to a man who was without doubt the most influential force in the work of spreading Christianity through the British Islands. *Columcille* or Columba (Columba of the churches, or *cellae*,

the "c" in Gaelic equivalent to "k"), was born in the territory of the Kinel-Conal, modern Donegal, on December 5th or 7th, 521. The youth was a scion of the illustrious race of Conal and was of kin to the northern princes of Ireland and of the Gaelic princes of Scotland. He became a monk in the monastery of Moville in Donegal, and at the age of thirty was ordained a priest. Columba established several monasteries in Ireland, the most prominent of which was that of Daire-Calgaich, where the city of Londonderry is now located, and Dair-mach, the greatest of all Irish monasteries, where Darrow is now situated.

About 563, Columba, while under excommunication for the part he had taken in a bloody battle between conflicting Irish kings, sailed to northern Britain together with a band of monks, his purpose that of preaching the Christian religion to the still pagan Picts of northern Caledonia. Entertained hospitably by his kinsman Conall I, King of the Scots in Argyll (Aider-Gaethill, land of the Gael), Conall gave him for his residence the island in the Hebrides, variously called, Hy, Hii, I, or Iona, and best known as the "Blessed Isle." After establishing a monastery and training school for missionaries on Iona, he crossed over to the country of the northern Picts (the southern Picts had already been converted) and to them preached the gospel with such effect that their King Brude and the whole people embraced the Christian faith. Before Columba died, all northern Caledonia was Christian and numerous monasteries were established on the mainland of western Scotland and the islands. Iona became the mother house of the British Church, and from thence Columba and his successors, the Abbots of Iona, governed not only the monastic houses, including those established by Columba in Ireland, but also the Scottish churches. The Celtic bishops were charged with the special functions of the episcopate—for example, the ordering of priests, the administering of confirmation, the consecration of churches, etc. Without direct connection with Rome, the Celtic bishops were subject to the authority of the Abbot of Iona and there Columba gave much of his time to study and the transcription of the scriptures. On the 8th of June, 597, he was employed in the task of transcribing the psalm *Benedicamus Domino* and at the midnight hour he attended matins, going to the church unaided. Later in the night and in his 76th year he passed away in his sleep. St. Columba ranks with St. Patrick and St. Bridget as one of the three patron saints of the Gael. With them he is honored and revered in the Presbyterian Highlands as well as in Catholic Ireland.

Morton, in his "In Scotland Again," said:

"In the history of Christianity there is no more lovely chapter than the coming of the Word from Ireland to Scotland and from Scotland to the north of England. There was no sound in these islands but the breaking of boughs as the Saxon war bands forced their



THE CORONATION CHAIR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

*Under this chair in which England's Kings have been crowned for centuries, rests the Stone of Scone which Edward I brought from Scotland in 1297. Tradition identifies this stone with the one on which Jacob rested his head in Bethel. The stone is said to have been carried to Egypt, thence to Spain. It is said to have appeared in Ireland about 700 B. C. where it rested on the sacred hill of Tara. Fergus II, the founder of the Scottish monarchy and one of the blood Royal of Ireland, received it in Scotland. In 850 A. D. it was deposited in the monastery of Scone by King Kenneth. Whatever its background the Scots venerated the stone most highly.*

way through the overgrown Roman cities, and no sound on the sea coasts but the cries of the ancient Britons as they heaved their coracles on the saffron weed of western lochs."

"And in this tune the Irish monks set out to clothe the land with Christ. They tramped the wild roads of Europe. They founded churches in Cologne, in Namur, in Liege, in Strasbourgh, in Switzerland; and they crossed the Alps and saw Rome."

The little island of Iona is one of the inner Hebrides, it is about three and one-half miles long and one and one-half miles broad, its area some

2000 acres. Here some sixty kings were buried, forty-eight said to be Scottish, eight Norwegian and four Irish. Duncan murdered by Macbeth in 1040, and Macbeth, who in turn was killed in battle at Lumphanan, in 1057, are among the Scottish kings resting on the "Blessed Isle." All sixty kings were buried in three chapels which have now vanished.

Iona has been called the Rome of Ireland. It not only sent its missionaries abroad, but it became the mother community of numerous monastic houses. Pilgrims came to Iona as they did to Glastonbury to die, and to rest in holy ground. In the year 838, Iona was the See of the Western Isles under the rule of the "Kings of Man," who established a bishopric there, then for years it was a deserted island its past glories faded. In 1098, Magnus III, known as "Barefoot," King of Norway, placed the island under the archbishopric of Trondheim, Norway. Late in the eleventh century the ruined and desecrated monastery was restored by Queen Margaret, wife of Malcom Canmore, King of Scotland, and in 1203 a new monastery and nunnery was founded by Benedictine monks who either absorbed or expelled the Celtic community. About the year 1507, the bishopric was restored at Iona but with the victory of the Protestant party in Scotland, Iona's ancient glory was again eclipsed, and in 1561 the monastic buildings were torn down, vandals breaking and throwing into the sea many of the ancient Celtic crosses. Such monuments and crosses that remained have been restored in recent years.

We can well pause here to comment on the work of the monks who went out of Iona to spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Our twentieth century conception of the term "monk" illy fits the churchmen of the days of Columba, although in certain parts of the world the monk of today lives quite the same life that his contemporary lived in the sixth century. In the beginning, the British Church held the major portion of the learning that existed in the world lying west of Rome. They were likewise the possessors of the major portion of the craftsmanship of the western world. Pledged to celibacy and governed by austere tenets, they as a class made a splendid contribution towards man's upward striving toward human betterment. This tonsured and cowed class of Ireland, Wales, Scotland and England, translated the scriptures into the language of the people whom they served, their manuscripts and illumined volumes like the "Book of Kells" of which we have spoken, of marvelous beauty, those that yet remain looked upon as priceless. They planned and built little churches and great cathedrals of exquisite beauty whose ruins still stand, a witness to a faith that will remain deathless. The men who were not specially gifted became masons, carpenters, stock breeders and farmers. Their music and hymns, as yet chanted and sung, rank high as a glorious and inspiring contribution toward the worship of God.

We have made mention of the widespread work



of the missionary monks who were sent out from Iona to Christianize the western isles, Scotland, Northern England and later a portion of the continent. The first Bishop of Northumbria was Paulinus, sent to England by Pope Gregory I, in 601; Paulinus was later made archbishop of York. When the Saxon King Edwin was slain at what is now Hatfield Chase, in 633, Paulinus retired to Kent where he became Bishop of Rochester. Oswald, born about 605, was driven from Northumbria after his father Aethelfrith was killed by Raedwald in 617. The youth Oswald was protected by the Scots and was converted to Christianity. In 634 he defeated an army of Britons (Welsh) probably led by Caedwalla, who had slain Oswald's brother Eanfrith; by this victory Oswald gained the throne of Northumbria, where he fostered the spread of Christianity. While Northumbria had been converted to Christianity by Paulinus, it quickly relapsed under the heathen successors of Edwin, and it remained for Oswald to restore the church in his kingdom. Oswald, committed to the Celtic church rather than the Roman church which Paulinus served, turned to Iona where he had found sanctuary during his exile as a churchman while trying to restore Christianity in his kingdom. And

so the Celtic church of Columba came back to Saxon Northumbria.

The first monk sent from Iona to Northumbria in response to Oswald's call was unsuccessful. When he reported at Iona that he could do nothing with the pagan Northumbrians, Aidan, a monk of Iona, suggested that "he had not first given them the milk of mild doctrine \* \* \* until they were able to understand the more perfect mysteries \* \* \* of God." Aidan was then sent out as Bishop of Northumbria. Following the monastic traditions of the Celtic church Aidan fixed his See on the island of Lindisfarne, known best as "Holy Island." This little island lies about two miles off the Northumbrian coast near Bedford. Here in 635, Aidan built a church and monastery, the first establishment of Celtic Christianity in England. Preceding this monastic settlement, the monks of Iona had confined their building in England to mission churches or as was frequently the case, a mission station without covering, marked by a small stone Celtic cross, quarried and carved at Iona and brought over to the Scottish Isles and the mainland in the little skin-covered boats that were then in use. St. Cuthbert was the most famous of the bishops of Lindisfarne. We will say more of him later. The monastery was burned by the Danes in 793, but was soon rebuilt. *The Lindisfarne Gospels*, or Book of Durham, an illuminated Latin manuscript of the gospels, now in the British Museum, was written at Lindisfarne before the year 700. The place where the Saviour was born will always and rightfully hold first place in the minds and souls of Christendom, and then follows shadowy Glastonbury, Iona the "Blessed Isle," and Lindisfarne the "Holy Isle."

(Part V will appear in May issue)



#### TRAPPIST MONKS AT MOUNT MELLERAY

There are about seventy Trappist monasteries in the world. The Trappists are known as the "silent monks." Their vow embraces perpetual silence, with eleven hours of prayer combined with hard manual labor. The present day Trappists are not unlike, in discipline and dress, the ancient Celtic monks.

## Run of the Mine

### Slot Machines and Gambling

THE Wyoming statutes prohibit gambling within the state, in the most explicit manner. For example, Chapter 32, Sec. 522, Wyoming Revised Statutes 1931, reads as follows:

"Gambling prohibited. Every person who shall deal, play, carry on, open, or cause to be opened, or who shall conduct, either as owner or employe, whether for hire or not, any slot machine, game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquenette, rondo, vingt-un, commonly known as twenty-one, keno, props, or any other game played with cards, dice or other device of whatever nature, for money, checks, credit, or other representatives of value, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars,

or by imprisonment of not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both."

As we are particularly interested in the unlawful possession and operation of slot machines for reasons that will be explained later in this article, we have no hesitation in saying that every individual, whether owner or employe, responsible for the possession or operation of slot machines, is subject to the law above quoted which provides for punishment on conviction of a substantial fine or otherwise imprisonment for not less than three months and not more than one year, with the further provision the court may apply fine and imprisonment if, in its judgment, it seems desirable to do so.

There is another provision in the Wyoming statutes, Chap. 32, Sec. 523, which broadens the prohibition to apply to any person who shall permit any game or games prohibited by Chapter 32, Section 522, to be played, conducted, dealt or carried on in any house, tent, booth, or shed, owned or occupied by him or her in whole or in part, in violation of Chapter 32, Section 522. Such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof subjected to the punishment provided in Chapter 32, Section 522. As we understand this situation, this section was enacted to prevent evasion of responsibility, where the property is owned by one person or corporation and the gambling business is conducted by another.

Prosecutions are usually made on the basis of complaints filed by the proper officer of the state or county, with punishment for neglect of such duty on the part of the county attorney, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or other law enforcing officer. Chapter 32, Section 523, of the Wyoming statutes is explicit on this point:

"Complaints—Prosecutions. It is hereby made the duty of every county and prosecuting attorney, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer, whenever he shall have knowledge or receive sworn information of the violation within his district or county of any of the provisions of 32-522, 32-523, or of any other statute or statutes of the state of Wyoming prohibiting gambling or the operation of any gambling table, device or paraphernalia, to file complaints and to give all possible assistance in prosecuting such cases, and any such officer refusing or neglecting to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety (90) days, or both, in the discretion of the court, and any such conviction shall be sufficient grounds for his removal from office."

As the employer of some 2400 men, many of them youths below legal age, The Union Pacific Coal Company is definitely interested in the prevention of crime and the enforcement of the laws of the State of Wyoming which define the possession and operation of slot machines and other gambling devices as a crime.

It is a well known fact to every law enforcing officer in Sweetwater County that gambling devices prohibited by the statute quoted have been openly maintained for the use of the public, including minors. We have observed from time to time the temporary disappearance from their accustomed place of slot machines with their subsequent return and use, all of which suggests that when some crime grows out of gambling, a shake-down occurs which is forgotten in a few weeks, gambling activities thereafter resumed in full blast.

Early Sunday morning, Feb. 19th, the law enforcing officers of Rock Springs arrested three young men, charging them with breaking into a saloon building in Rock Springs. Out of regard for the families of these young men, who are all employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, we will merely say that one of the young men is 21 years of age, married, with a wife and one child, having been in the employ of the Coal Company about two and one-half years, the second young man is 25 years of age, married, with a wife and two children, in the employ of the Coal Company about four and one-half years, the third young man is 27 years of age, married, with a wife and three children, and has been employed by the Coal Company for two and one-half years. These men all working in one of our outside mines. It is alleged that these young fellows came into Rock Springs, Saturday, February 18th, entering into a drinking bout and playing the slot machines in which they lost all their money. Early Sunday morning, it is alleged, they broke into a saloon for the purpose of removing the slot machines, perhaps expecting to recover the money deposited by them in same. Detected by law enforcing officers they were arrested, given a hearing and bound over to the District Court under \$1000 bonds each. These young men have heretofore borne reasonably good reputations, but with a wife and from one to three children to care for, they most certainly were outside the pale of good citizenship when they engaged in the affair that got them into trouble. Even if they had not been arrested and bound over to the District Court any young man with the responsibilities of a family, who will waste his not too large earnings on whisky and slot machines, is deserving of severe criticism. There again society, represented



by the three wives and six small children, not to speak of other relatives, was flouted.

Criticism has been made of the saloon keeper who, it is alleged, is not unknown to the slot machine business, *but the cold facts remain that the law enforcing officers have neglected their duty to the prejudice of the welfare of three wives and six small, innocent children.* This is only one of the numerous situations that result from gambling devices which are in some cases being maintained in otherwise respectable places of business which young people have a legitimate right to enter. Having a continuing interest in the welfare of our several hundred employees we propose to ask, here and now, that the Wyoming law prohibiting the use of slot machines and other similar gambling devices be enforced. We are not attempting to look after the morals of the citizens of Rock Springs or those of the majority of our employees who have attained the age of judgment, but we do believe we have a responsibility to the younger men in our employ and even more so to their wives and infant children.

## The Guffey Act Again

ONE of the most illuminating presentations of the contribution made to the welfare of the coal industry by the "Guffey Act" was published in the "*Chicago Journal of Commerce*" of March 13th. We take the liberty of reproducing this article, which contains the plainly expressed opinion of Mr. Alan M. Scaife, chairman of the board of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, as set forth in his annual report for 1938 recently issued to the coal company's stockholders. Certainly the opinion of the chairman of the board of the largest coal producing company in the world, one which employs union labor, should be worthy of some consideration:

"The Guffey-Vinson act is held 'one of the most disastrous experiences yet suffered by the bituminous coal industry of the United States' by Alan M. Scaife, chairman of the board of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., in an annual report for 1938 just issued to stockholders.

"Mr. Scaife reports a net loss of \$3,179,765.21 by the company for the year. It is after all charges, including \$1,093,907.18 for depletion and \$2,379,817.57 for depreciation.

"The amount, it is stated, exceeds any loss heretofore recorded by the company during its existence.

"The Pittsburgh Coal Company is one of the largest bituminous coal producers in the country. It produced 7,881,527 tons in 1938. The tonnage is a decrease of 35.4 per cent from the previous year. The decline for the country as

a whole was 22.6 per cent.

"The chairman attributes much of the company's loss to the coal law.

"The most significant aspect of the bituminous coal business for the year 1938,' he says, 'has been the demoralizing effect of the National Bituminous Coal Act. That law completely disrupted coal markets throughout the country.

"The law prohibited operators from selling coal by the long established customary method of marketing contracts with consumers for periods of twelve months or more. Since its approval by the President operators have been required to sell production currently on "spot" orders of not to exceed thirty days.

"The contract limitation provision has kept all sales of coal uncertain. It has compelled operators to bid against each other day after day to obtain what business was open at any time."

"The coal act is held to set up conflicting standards that the national bituminous coal commission must observe in fixing minimum prices f. o. b. the mines. The company does not expect that minimum prices will ever be established.

"Values of coal to the buyer,' states Mr. Scaife, under the law, 'vary with every additional increment of freight rates and with every variation in ash, sulphur and b.t.u. values, as well as with differences in the uses of coal or kinds of equipment by which coal is utilized by consumers.'

"The business depression is presented as contributing to the company's loss. The shrinkage in commercial coal production for the western Pennsylvania district in which the company mines are located is reported as approximately 36 per cent, considerably in excess of the reduction for the country as a whole. It is accounted for by the fact that mines in the section are more closely geared to industrial demand.

"Plant and equipment expenditures by the company and its subsidiaries in 1938 are given in the report as amounting to \$1,053,929.40, a decrease of \$1,050,920.18 from 1937.

"The long term debt on December 31, 1938, is reported as \$17,795,500, a net decrease for the year of \$145,000. Banks, it is stated, were called upon for loans greater than usually required because of the reduced income.

"Sinking fund payments and debt retirement required \$1,227,898.73. Working capital decreased \$667,498.01."

## Federal Spending and Taxation

THIS is not intended as a partisan criticism of the President of the United States. We individually can yet, in this country, vote as we please and ex-

press such opinions as we please. There are those among our best citizens who think that our historic liberties are, however, being misused by individuals and societies such as the uniformed "Bund," that seeks to tell the people of the United States that a totalitarian form of government is better than a democracy. This doctrine we will not accept.

What follows is a series of statements made by Franklin D. Roosevelt and doubtless made in all sincerity, and with the then full intent to apply same. If the principles solemnly laid down in 1930, 1932, and 1933, were sound at that time, why are they not equally sound after a period of extraordinary spending lasting six years?

"We are not getting an adequate return for the money we are spending in Washington, or to put it another way, we are spending altogether too much money for Government services that are neither practical nor necessary. And then, in addition to that, we are attempting too many functions. We need to simplify what the Federal Government is giving to the people.

"I accuse the present administration of being the greatest spending Administration in peace times in all our history. It is an Administration that has piled bureau on bureau, commission on commission, and has failed to anticipate the dire needs and the reduced earning power of the people. Bureaus and bureaucrats, commissions and commissioners have been retained at the expense of the taxpayer.<sup>1</sup> . . .

"If we do not halt this steady process of building commissions and regulatory bodies and special legislation like huge inverted pyramids over every one of the simple Constitutional provisions, we shall soon be spending many billions of dollars more.<sup>2</sup> . . .

The credit of the family depends chiefly upon whether that family is living within its income. And that is equally true of the Nation. If the Nation is living within its income, its credit is good.

"If, in some crises, it lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily at reasonable rates. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds and is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending; if it extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, then it is on the road to

bankruptcy.<sup>3</sup> . . .

"And on my part I ask you very simply to assign to me the task of reducing the annual operating expenses of your national government. We must move with a direct and resolute purpose now. The members of Congress and I are pledged to immediate economy. When a great danger threatens our basic security it is my duty to advise Congress of the way to preserve it. In so doing I must be fair not only to the few but to the many. It is in this spirit that I appeal to you. If the Congress chooses to vest me with this responsibility it will be exercised in a spirit of justice to all, of sympathy to those who are in need and of maintaining inviolate the basic welfare of the United States.<sup>4</sup> . . .

"Just one word or two on taxes, the taxes that all of us pay toward the cost of Government and all kinds.<sup>5</sup> . . .

"Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors because they are a burden on production and are paid through production. If those taxes are excessive, they are reflected in idle factories, in tax-sold farms, and in hordes of hungry people, tramping the streets and seeking jobs in vain.<sup>3</sup> . . .

"I know something of taxes. For three long years I have been going up and down this country preaching that Government—Federal and State and local—costs too much. I shall not stop that preaching.<sup>5</sup> . . .

"And I propose to use this position of high responsibility to discuss up and down the country, in all seasons and at all times, the duty of reducing taxes, of increasing the efficiency of Government, of cutting out the underbrush around our governmental structure, of getting the most public service for every dollar paid in taxation. That I pledge you, and nothing I have said in the campaign transcends in importance this covenant with the taxpayers of the United States.<sup>1</sup> . . ."

## Pius XII. Shepherd of 331,500,000 Catholics

ON MARCH 2nd, there went out from Rome in the Latin tongue, via radio to the world, the words: "I announce to you great tidings; we have a Pope—my most eminent and reverend lord, the Lord Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, who has taken the name of Pius."

The particular circumstances which surrounded the selection of the pope made the election one of world interest. The issue was, will the newly-elected pope be a man who will continue to stand for the principles of democratic government, with the right on the part of all men to worship God in their own way and with a free will, or is "gov-

"FOOTNOTES: The article consists of unaltered extracts compiled from four addresses and one message to Congress. At the end of each extract is a numbered footnote reference key. The references, with date and place of delivery, are

<sup>1</sup>Speech, Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 29, 1932.

<sup>2</sup>Radio address, March 2, 1930.

<sup>3</sup>Speech, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 19, 1932.

<sup>4</sup>Message to Congress, March 10, 1933.

<sup>5</sup>Acceptance speech, Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1932."





Pope Pius XII

ernment of the people, by the people," as defined by the immortal Lincoln, to be succeeded throughout the world by a totalitarian form of state government, such as has been set up in Germany under Nazi regime, and in Italy under Facist regime? An even more important question at issue was that of whether the liberties of the people that have been attained by centuries of struggle and sacrifice, would be thrown into the discard and all men, women and children become the pawns of a brutal, ruthless dictator.

Well, the College of Cardinals answered quickly, by promptly selecting the one man who had supported and sustained his predecessor, Pope Pius XI, in his continuously maintained position that a man's soul was his own, for which he was answerable to God alone, free to choose his own manner of worship, Jewish or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant. Such is the background of the new pope.

It was on his 63rd birthday that Cardinal Pacelli—now Pope Pius XII, became the first native Roman to ascend the papal throne, in two centuries. The new pope was also the first Papal Secretary of State, the vatican official most exposed to worldly affairs, to be elected pope in 271 years. To elect Cardinal Pacelli on the third ballot, served as a sharp rebuke to the totalitarian state heads of Germany and Italy who sought to influence the election.

Bolshevism, Nazism and Facism, born of opportunist dictatorships, will, as have similar forms of government that arose in the past, continue to strut in the sun for a time, to yield, as they invariably have, to saner forms of government. In the meantime, the Church of Christ will continue to move forward adding to the worldly betterment and the spiritual welfare of mankind. We believe that the

cause of human liberty is safe in the hands of the new pope and the action of the College in promptly selecting him to succeed Pius XI, represents a high order of Christian service.

## Accidents In Our Western Mines

WHAT the trend has been in the bituminous mines of the nation, as well as those in the six Rocky Mountain Region states, is shown below, these data compiled on the basis of all injuries, fatal and non-fatal combined, per million-man-hours of exposure, the Pennsylvania anthracite mines excluded.

NUMBER OF INJURIES—FATAL AND NON-FATAL,  
PER MILLION-MAN-HOURS OF EXPOSURE,  
IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINES

Year	United States All Mines	Colorado All Mines	Utah All Mines	Montana All Mines	New Mexico All Mines	Washington All Mines	Wyoming U. P. Coal Co. Mines	Wyoming All Mines
1930	97.1	96.1	201.0	84.9	83.2	135.7	71.8	124.6
1931	92.4	97.1	156.2	81.1	66.3	115.1	49.8	125.6
1932	84.1	111.6	116.3	65.8	69.6	97.8	23.0	57.2
1933	79.3	115.9	103.5	78.7	65.8	90.3	16.9	55.5
1934	81.1	109.4	123.8	82.8	76.6	86.8	22.1	58.0
1935	83.8	111.7	121.5	77.6	62.6	87.2	19.4	46.9
1936	77.0	101.7	122.7	72.4	66.5	129.5	14.4	42.7
1937	81.2	101.2	89.7	73.6	67.7	149.4	10.8	42.2
1938	75.6	93.0	101.7	82.4	62.5	140.1	9.1	38.7

The compilation for "Wyoming All Mines" includes the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company. The data other than that of The Union Pacific Coal Company, was taken from U. S. Bureau of Mines' records, and all figures for 1937 and 1938, (other than those of The Union Pacific Coal Company) are tentative and subject to revision.

That there is opportunity for the reduction of coal mining accidents is evident when the experience of The Union Pacific Coal Company is carefully considered. In the ten years, 1923 to 1932, inclusive, our record was definitely bad, only 15,931 man-hours shown for each accident, fatal and non-fatal combined, the basis used in the foregoing tabulation.

Just so long as state governments continue to reward party workers by appointing their nominees to the office of Chief and Deputy State Coal Mine Inspector, the hospitals and the morticians will continue to receive the broken, maimed and killed mine workers. The coal mining industry needs, and badly, a Crusader capable of stimulating the work of accident reduction. It is, however, not a job for a man who is merely a party worker.

"Drop the hammer and pick up the shovel."—  
J. A. Dever.

## Wyoming Coal Production Years 1937 and 1938 Compared

THE following advance figures covering coal production in Wyoming in 1938 were recently released by the State Inspector of Coal Mines, Mr. Hugh McLeod:

	1937	1938
Number of counties producing coal	16	15
Number of mines in operation reporting	108	113
Number of mines inspected not reporting	25	15
Number of men employed inside	4,006	3,902
Number of men employed outside	990	966
Total number of men employed	4,996	4,868
Tons of coal undercut with machines	5,423,407.18	4,674,801.80
Tons of coal mined by hand	526,822.63	363,254.97
Approximate tonnage strip mined	Not separated	180,997.59
Total production	5,950,229.81	5,219,034.36
Decrease, 12.28 per cent		731,195.45
Number of mining machines	292	283
Number coal loading devices	319	334
Average days in operation all mines	173.85	149.52
Average days in operation Railroad mines	192.74	159.95
Number of fatal accidents	9	9
Number of non-fatal accidents	241	163
Tons of coal produced per fatal accident	661,136.64	579,894.92
Tons of coal produced per non-fatal accident	24,689.75	32,018.73
Number of employees per fatal accident	555.11	540.88
Ratio of fatal accidents per 1000 employees	1.80	1.84
Number of employees per non-fatal accident	20.73	29.86
Ratio of non-fatal accidents per 1000 employees	48.29	33.48
Pounds of Black Powder used	416,082.50	420,611.00
Pounds of permissible powder used	1,148,995.00	887,687.18
Pounds of dynamite used (included in permissible)		32,620.00
Total pounds of powder used	1,565,077.50	1,340,918.18
Tons of coal produced per pound of powder	3.80	3.89
Tons of coal loaded mechanically	5,474,932.65	4,903,138.13
Per cent coal loaded mechanically	92.04	93.94
Tons coal loaded by hand	Not shown	315,916.23

### COAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES—YEARS 1937 AND 1938

County	1937	1938	Decrease
Sweetwater	3,641,889.55	3,315,682.83	326,206.72
Lincoln	560,081.87	428,262.00	131,819.87
Uinta	16,520.15	17,405.03 (Inc.)	884.88
Carbon	654,957.70	591,216.04	63,741.66
Hot Springs	231,864.40	61,621.56	170,242.84
Converse	13,298.00	7,843.75	5,454.25

Natrona	3,577.50	3,390.25	187.25
Weston	679.00	248.75	430.25
Fremont	47,396.77	44,325.35	3,071.42
Park	719.00	1,585.95 (Inc.)	866.95
Johnson	11,832.25	9,605.55	2,226.70
Crook	450.00	.....	450.00
Sheridan	651,664.07	629,692.10	21,971.97
Big Horn	839.30	730.50	108.80
Campbell	114,347.25	106,342.66	8,004.59
Teton	113.00	1,082.04 (Inc.)	969.04
Total	5,950,229.81	5,219,034.36	731,195.45

It will be observed that the total number of men employed fell off from 4,996 to 4,868, a loss of 128, or 2.56 per cent. Total production fell off 731,195.45 tons or 12.28 per cent. The total days worked in all mines fell off from 173.85 to 149.52, or 24.33 days, equal to 13.9 per cent. The Union Pacific Coal Company's production compared with the total production of the State for 1937 and 1938, was as follows:

	The U. P. Coal Co.		All Commercial Mines		Total State production
Year	Tons	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	
1937	3,315,628	55.72	2,634,601	44.28	5,950,229
1938	3,016,927	57.81	2,202,107	42.19	5,219,034
Reduction	298,701	40.85	432,494	59.15	731,195

The commercial mines, producing 42.19 per cent of the State total, were responsible for 59.15 per cent, while The Union Pacific Coal Company, producing 57.81 per cent of the State total, was responsible for 40.85 per cent of the tonnage lost in 1938.

Of the 9 fatalities suffered in 1938, five took place in a small mine which produced less than 7,000 tons during the year, rather expensive coal if 5 lives have a value. A sharp reduction in non-fatal accidents occurred during 1938, the tons of coal produced per non-fatal accident increasing approximately 30 per cent.

## The Auto Problem

There are 40,286,000 motor vehicles in the world. Seventy per cent of them are in the United States.

There are 9,600,000 miles of highways in the world. 3,975,421 are in the United States.

There are 8.6 automobiles to every mile of road in the United States and 2.1 automobiles to every mile of road in Europe.

The problem in America is enormously disproportionate to that of other countries. The disproportion will grow.

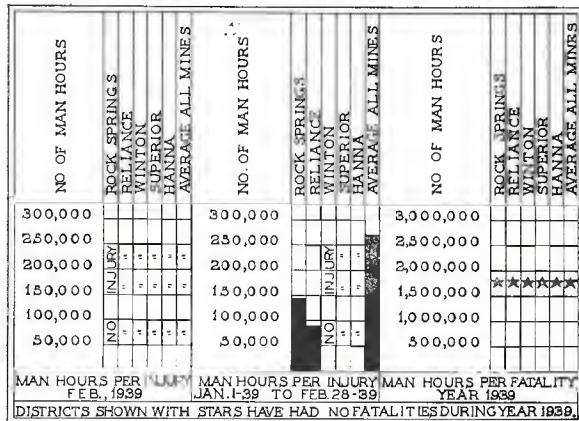
"Doctor, how are my chances?"

"Oh, pretty good, but I wouldn't start reading any continued stories."



# Make It Safe

## February Accident Graph



THE graphs at the end of February look very encouraging. The graph on the left shows no accidents for February which matches the one for the same month of last year. The graph in the center shows three districts without injuries. The one on the right showing stars for all districts (may they stay there all year) indicates that all districts were free from fatalities through the end of February of this year. Graphs, as those above, like accidents, do not just happen, they are caused. They are the result of safe workmanship. Every man working in and around the mines should be proud of the record made thus far and should make every effort possible to maintain it. Get the habit of working in a safe manner.

A comparison with the same period of last year is favorable. Through February of 1939, there were 269,179 man hours per injury as compared with 235,607 for 1938. Winton, Superior and Hanna have clear records. Rock Springs and Reliance each have had one injury.

### LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	45,801	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	69,230	1	69,230
Rock Springs Outside..	29,975	0	No Injury
Total.....	145,006	1	145,006
Reliance No. 1.....	44,632	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	28,259	1	28,259
Reliance Outside ....	17,591	0	No Injury
Total.....	90,482	1	90,482

Winton No. 1.....	38,612	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½..	40,649	0	No Injury
Winton Outside .....	16,793	0	No Injury

Total..... 96,054 0 No Injury

Superior "C" .....	31,213	0	No Injury
Superior "D" .....	29,540	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark..	46,494	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ....	27,657	0	No Injury

Total..... 134,904 0 No Injury

Hanna No. 4.....	48,265	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside .....	23,646	0	No Injury

Total..... 71,911 0 No Injury

All Districts, 1939... 538,357 2 269,179

All Districts, 1938... 471,214 2 235,607

### LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

FEBRUARY, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	21,735	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	33,362	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	14,086	0	No Injury
Total.....	69,183	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	21,231	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	13,237	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	8,281	0	No Injury
Total.....	42,749	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	18,109	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½..	19,369	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	7,994	0	No Injury
Total.....	45,472	0	No Injury

Superior "C".....	14,896	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	14,245	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark..	21,938	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	13,111	0	No Injury

Total..... 64,190 0 No Injury

Hanna No. 4.....	22,876	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	11,181	0	No Injury

Total..... 34,057 0 No Injury

All Districts, 1939... 255,651 0 No Injury

All Districts, 1938... 206,061 0 No Injury

# Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1939

WITH February being free of accidents, the standings were maintained in all sections. It appears that everyone wants to be eligible to draw for the two grand prizes, the lot in the Pryde addition to be given away after the completion of the first six months of this year and the five-passenger automobile to be awarded at the close of the year. These prizes are both worth while—be sure you are not injured so that you will be eligible to participate in both of these drawings.

The safety performance during the month of February is just another demonstration that we can complete a month without a disabling injury, that work can be done safely. This is not an easy accomplishment. Many men were injured before it was realized that certain work was not being done

in the safest way. The safety rules are made to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of these accidents and for that reason we cannot afford to violate any of them.

The majority of the working places are well timbered, clean and orderly. Don't let your section down by having a working place that is not up to standard. The condition of a man's working place is the product of the effort put forth by the man or men working in the place. It reflects the workman himself—how does your working place reflect you? Is it clean and orderly? Is it worked safely and efficiently? Mr. Foreman and Section Foreman, how do your working places as a group reflect you?

## UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
1. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	11,151	0	No Injury
2. John Traeger .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	7,938	0	No Injury
3. DeForest Nielson .....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 7	6,741	0	No Injury
4. John Sorbie .....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	6,741	0	No Injury
5. W. B. Rae.....	Hanna 4,	Section 1	6,153	0	No Injury
6. Frank Hearne .....	Hanna 4,	Section 2	6,034	0	No Injury
7. Ben Cook .....	Hanna 4,	Section 3	5,873	0	No Injury
8. Chester McTee .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	5,593	0	No Injury
9. Alfred Russell .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	5,579	0	No Injury
10. A. M. Strannigan.....	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 3	5,201	0	No Injury
11. Andrew Spence .....	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 1	5,124	0	No Injury
12. James Herd .....	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 2	5,040	0	No Injury
13. Wm. Lahti .....	Superior D,	Section 1	5,026	0	No Injury
14. Ben Caine .....	Superior D,	Section 5	5,012	0	No Injury
15. John V. Knoll.....	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 4	4,956	0	No Injury
16. Richard Haag .....	Superior D,	Section 4	4,942	0	No Injury
17. Anthony B. Dixon.....	Superior D,	Section 6	4,900	0	No Injury
18. F. L. Gordon.....	Sup. D. O. Clark	Section 3	4,893	0	No Injury
19. Leslie Low .....	Superior D,	Section 2	4,872	0	No Injury
20. John Zupence .....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	4,851	0	No Injury
21. Dan Gardner .....	Superior D,	Section 3	4,788	0	No Injury
22. L. Rock .....	Superior C,	Section 6	4,767	0	No Injury
23. H. Krichbaum .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	4,634	0	No Injury
24. Homer Grove .....	Reliance 1,	Section 12	4,578	0	No Injury
25. Eliga Daniels .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	4,529	0	No Injury
26. Thos. Rimmer .....	Hanna 4,	Section 10	4,522	0	No Injury
27. Clyde Rock .....	Superior C,	Section 5	4,501	0	No Injury
28. James Hearne .....	Hanna 4,	Section 7	4,501	0	No Injury
29. Albert Hicks .....	Superior C,	Section 7	4,494	0	No Injury
30. Anton Zupence .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	4,466	0	No Injury
31. Carl A. Kansala.....	Superior C,	Section 2	4,459	0	No Injury
32. John Krppan .....	Winton 1,	Section 8	4,438	0	No Injury
33. Frank Dolinar .....	Winton 1	Section 9	4,403	0	No Injury



34.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	4,389	0	No Injury
35.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior	C,	Section 3	4,368	0	No Injury
36.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	4,361	0	No Injury
37.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	4,361	0	No Injury
38.	Geo. L. Addy	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 1	4,354	0	No Injury
39.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	4,354	0	No Injury
40.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	4,347	0	No Injury
41.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 7	4,340	0	No Injury
42.	Joe Jones	Hanna	4,	Section 4	4,333	0	No Injury
43.	Ed. While	Hanna	4,	Section 5	4,326	0	No Injury
44.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	4,326	0	No Injury
45.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section 9	4,298	0	No Injury
46.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1,	Section 4	4,284	0	No Injury
47.	John Peterzell	Winton	1,	Section 3	4,242	0	No Injury
48.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	4,235	0	No Injury
49.	Joe Botero	Winton 3 & 7½		Section 9	4,221	0	No Injury
50.	Thos. Whalen	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 10	4,221	0	No Injury
51.	Richard Arkle	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 2	4,207	0	No Injury
52.	John Valco	Winton 3 & 7½		Section 8	4,193	0	No Injury
53.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	4,137	0	No Injury
54.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1,	Section 6	4,130	0	No Injury
55.	Julius Reuter	Reliance	1,	Section 9	4,130	0	No Injury
56.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	4,130	0	No Injury
57.	George Wales	Hanna	4,	Section 6	4,088	0	No Injury
58.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	4,088	0	No Injury
59.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1,	Section 4	4,088	0	No Injury
60.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	4,067	0	No Injury
61.	Pete Glavata	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	4,060	0	No Injury
62.	Steve Welch	Reliance	7,	Section 6	4,053	0	No Injury
63.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1,	Section 3	4,046	0	No Injury
64.	R. C. Bailey	Winton 3 & 7½		Section 10	4,018	0	No Injury
65.	John Bastalich	Reliance	7,	Section 5	4,004	0	No Injury
66.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section 4	4,004	0	No Injury
67.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	4,004	0	No Injury
68.	George Sprowell	Winton 3 & 7½		Section 6	3,976	0	No Injury
69.	Basil Winiski	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 5	3,955	0	No Injury
70.	John Bailey	Winton 3 & 7½		Section 7	3,920	0	No Injury
71.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 13	3,920	0	No Injury
72.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	3,871	0	No Injury
73.	Chas. Kampsi	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 7	3,829	0	No Injury
74.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	3,801	0	No Injury
75.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	7,	Section 1	3,766	0	No Injury
76.	Dominic Martin	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 8	3,759	0	No Injury
77.	H. G. Thomas	Reliance	1,	Section 10	3,759	0	No Injury
78.	Shadow Bacskay	Reliance	1,	Section 5	3,738	0	No Injury
79.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section 2	3,661	0	No Injury
80.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	3,640	0	No Injury
81.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 6	3,633	0	No Injury
82.	J. R. Mann	Reliance	7,	Section 8	3,626	0	No Injury
83.	Roy Huber	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 4	3,556	0	No Injury
84.	Sam Evans	Reliance	1,	Section 7	3,528	0	No Injury
85.	Marlin Hall	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 9	3,472	0	No Injury
86.	Joe Fearn	Reliance	1,	Section 6	3,472	0	No Injury
87.	Paul B. Cox	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 11	3,465	0	No Injury
88.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	3,304	0	No Injury
89.	Wm. Benson	Reliance	1,	Section 8	3,283	0	No Injury
90.	Wm. T. Sharp	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 12	3,150	0	No Injury

(Continued on following page)

91. W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1, Section 2	2,891	0	No Injury
92. Chas. Grosso .....	Reliance	1, Section 1	2,856	0	No Injury
93. Harry Faddis .....	Reliance	1, Section 11	2,541	0	No Injury
94. A. L. Zeiher.....	Reliance	1, Section 14	1,722	0	No Injury
95. M. J. Duzik.....	Reliance	7, Section 3	1,400	0	No Injury
96. Angus Hatt .....	Rock Springs	8, Section 11	4,949	1	4,949
97. B. W. Grove.....	Reliance	7, Section 7	3,745	1	3,745

## OUTSIDE SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
1. Thos. Foster .....	Rock Springs	29,975	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward .....	Superior	27,657	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	23,646	0	No Injury
4. William Telck .....	Reliance	17,591	0	No Injury
5. R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton	16,793	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1939.....		538,357	2	269,179
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938.....		471,214	2	235,607

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO FEBRUARY 28, 1939

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	91
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	63
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	61
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	29
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	123
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	933
Winton No. 7½ Mine.....	80
Superior "C" Mine.....	71
Superior "D" Mine.....	113
Superior D. O. Clark Mine.....	526
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	245
	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	3,045
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	1,625
Reliance Tipple .....	1,461
Winton Tipple .....	3,245
Superior "C" Tipple.....	251
Superior "D" Tipple.....	699
Superior D. O. Clark Tipple.....	398
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	473
	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs .....	2,357
Reliance .....	314
Winton .....	2,842
Superior .....	3,114
Hanna .....	1,217

## New Safety Engineer

To succeed the late Matt Strannigan, W. H. Walsh, deputy state Coal Mine Inspector, will assume the duties on April 1st of Safety Engineer for the commercial coal companies in Southwestern Wyoming. Mr. Walsh is well known in the district as an authority on safety work, and he carries the best wishes of his many friends and acquaintances in his new position. "Walter" worked for our Company at Cumberland and Superior for many years, and knows the mining game thoroughly.

## Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1 to February 28, 1939, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the two grand prizes, a lot in the Pryde addition to be awarded in July and an automobile to be awarded at the close of the year 1939:

Attilio Pedri, Rock Springs

William Foote, Reliance

## February Safety Awards

THE safety meetings for February were truly bank nights, admissions being earned by working a month with no injuries, therefore the cash awards were doubled. The meetings were so well attended that they were filled to capacity at nearly all of the districts. All mines were eligible to participate in the drawing for cash awards and five mines earned suits of clothes for completing three or more consecutive months without a lost-time injury. Novelty prizes were given at all districts. A travel picture and a comedy were shown at the meetings in the Rock Springs district.

Mr. McAuliffe spoke at the Reliance and Winton meetings, Mr. Pryde at the Rock Springs and Supe-



rior meetings, and Mr. Butler at the Hanna meeting.

Following are the winners:

#### ROCK SPRINGS NO. 4 MINE

John Ord, First.....	\$15.00
Wilbur Edwards, Second.....	10.00
Robt. Hall, Third.....	5.00
Henry Krichbaum, Unit Foreman.....	10.00
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	\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

Thomas Smith .....	\$ 5.00
Nels Hansen .....	5.00
John Silovich .....	5.00
Pete Sikich .....	5.00
Wm. Krichbaum .....	5.00
Wm. H. Matthews.....	5.00
Reynold Bluhm (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
Charles Gregory, Sr. (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
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	\$40.00

#### ROCK SPRINGS NO. 8 MINE

Anton L. Starman, First.....	\$15.00
John Williams, Second.....	10.00
Edward L. Jenkins, Third.....	5.00
John Cukale, Unit Foreman.....	10.00
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	\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

Ross Adams .....	\$ 5.00
John Brown .....	5.00
J. E. Jones.....	5.00
Joe Overy .....	5.00
John Wisniski .....	5.00
Wm. Sherwood .....	5.00
John Sorbie (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
Angus Hatt (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
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	\$40.00

#### RELIANCE NO. 1 MINE

James Travis, First.....	\$15.00
Richard Young, Second.....	10.00
Julius Varady, Third.....	5.00
Shadow Backskey, Unit Foreman.....	10.00
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	\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

Alex Easton .....	\$ 5.00
C. W. Hamblin.....	5.00
Joe Kelly, Sr.....	5.00
Pete Grohar .....	5.00
Windon Thomas .....	5.00
Ade Ruotsala .....	5.00
Joe B. Fearn (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
Robt. Maxwell (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
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	\$40.00

#### RELIANCE NO. 7 MINE

Hayes Hughes, First.....	\$15.00
Ervin Dugas, Second.....	10.00
John Havrilo, Third.....	5.00
Steve Welch, Unit Foreman.....	10.00
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	\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

Edwin Dunn, Jr.....	\$ 5.00
Paul Chenchar, Jr.....	5.00
Guardi Ward .....	5.00
Dan Bonuchi .....	5.00
Clement Anselmi .....	5.00
Mack Fresques .....	5.00
Robt. Stewart (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
John Bastalich (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
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	\$40.00

#### WINTON NO. 1 MINE

Pete Henderson, First.....	\$15.00
Stewart Tait, Second.....	10.00
John Dona, Third.....	5.00
John Krppan, Unit Foreman.....	10.00
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	\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

John Kure .....	\$ 5.00
Albin Vercic .....	5.00
Kermit Rollins .....	5.00
Wm. Hafner .....	5.00
Emil Rosen .....	5.00
John W. Sherman.....	5.00
Wilkie Henry (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
Sylvester Tynsky (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
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	\$40.00

#### WINTON NOS. 3 & 7½ MINE

Rudolph Krasovich, First.....	\$15.00
John Easton, Sr., Second.....	10.00
Thos. Wilde, Third.....	5.00
Andrew Spence, Unit Foreman.....	10.00
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	\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

Joe S. Rebol.....	\$5.00
Andy Blahota .....	5.00
Earl Gibbs .....	5.00
Robert L. Morgan.....	5.00
August Subic .....	5.00
Carl Phillips .....	5.00
James Herd (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
John Valco (Unit Foreman).....	5.00
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	\$40.00

#### SUPERIOR "C" MINE

Theo. Sampi, First.....	\$15.00
Tom Riccardo, Second.....	10.00
Morris Ellis, Third.....	5.00
Clifford Anderson, Unit Foreman.....	10.00
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	\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

Wm. C. Dieu.....	\$ 5.00
Walter Haag .....	5.00
John Pollari .....	5.00
Joe Gornik .....	5.00

Pete Radakovich .....	5.00
Alfonso Ray .....	5.00
Lawrence Rock (Unit Foreman) .....	5.00
Albert Hicks (Unit Foreman) .....	5.00

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\$40.00

#### SUPERIOR "D" MINE

W. H. Gebo, First .....	\$15.00
Joe Jelaca, Jr., Second .....	10.00
Blaz Taday, Third .....	5.00
A. B. Dixon, Unit Foreman .....	10.00

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\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

Andrew Moretti .....	\$ 5.00
Samuel E. Moore .....	5.00
Arthur Tennant .....	5.00
Luigi Bertagnolli .....	5.00
James McMillan .....	5.00
Bodie Stockich .....	5.00
Daniel Gardner (Unit Foreman) .....	5.00
Wm. Lahti (Unit Foreman) .....	5.00

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\$40.00

#### SUPERIOR D. O. CLARK MINE

Geo. Kezele, First .....	\$15.00
Ed. W. Hanking, Second .....	10.00
Edgar Davis, Third .....	5.00
Richard Arkle, Unit Foreman .....	10.00

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\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

John Korpela .....	\$ 5.00
Glen Patterson .....	5.00
Chas. Chesnjevar .....	5.00
Otis Davis .....	5.00
Mario Pierantoni .....	5.00
Mike Shepanovich .....	5.00
Dominic Martin (Unit Foreman) .....	5.00
Maurice Haggerty (Unit Foreman) .....	5.00

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\$40.00

#### HANNA NO. 4 MINE

John Saxberg, First .....	\$15.00
Joe Stultz, Second .....	10.00
Robert Wright, Third .....	5.00
Thomas Rimmer, Unit Foreman .....	10.00

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\$40.00

#### *Additional Safety Cash Awards*

John F. Milliken .....	\$ 5.00
John Rimmer .....	5.00
Alfred Hapgood .....	5.00
Herbert Veitch .....	5.00
Joe Mattila .....	5.00
Nestor White .....	5.00
Edward While (Unit Foreman) .....	5.00
Jas. Harrison (Unit Foreman) .....	5.00

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\$40.00

Suits of clothes awarded: Frank Ord, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; J. E. Christensen, Winton No. 1 Mine; Henry Lenzi, Superior "D" Mine; J. E. Clarke, Superior D. O. Clark Mine; and Tenho Kivisto, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

### "The Coronation Scot"

CHICAGO and St. Louis will probably be as far west as the streamlined flier of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway will journey. It was loaded on the "Belpamela" at Southampton on January 23rd, scheduled to reach Baltimore on February 13th, from which point it would begin a tour over eight different railroad systems and appear on exhibition in 38 of our principal cities, prior to reaching New York City about the middle of April in time for the opening of the World's Fair where it will be the cynosure of all eyes, as was its predecessor, "The Royal Scot," at the Chicago Exposition in 1933.

The "Coronation Scot," as this swift-moving train is called, makes a daily non-stop run between London and Glasgow, 400 miles, on a 6½-hour schedule, the world's steam traction record, its speed exceeding sixty miles per hour.

The train is luxurious in its appointments, seats 232 passengers, and its timbers, our informant says, come from the forests of many countries.

The huge building at this Fair will have a theater seating four thousand persons, with stage and back-stage covering 5½ acres, in which will be presented the pageant, "Railroads on Parade," this story of railroad development to be told four times daily during the period April 30-October 31.

### Book Terms

The average person knows something about book binding from handling books, that is to say, they know something about the color and style of the binding. The technical niceties, however, are left to the bibliophile. He is a discriminating person and is concerned with the character of the work. He may prefer a folio, a quarto, an octavo or a duodecimo. These are common terms which those who know books at all have heard many times, but many of them do not know exactly what these terms denote. There are those who confound "leaf" and "page" which are entirely different. The following explanation may set you straight:

Folio—folded once .....	2 leaves	4 pages
Quarto—folded twice .....	4 leaves	8 pages
Octavo—folded 4 times .....	8 leaves	16 pages
Duodecimo—folded 6 times .....	12 leaves	24 pages

"Did you ever back a horse?"

"Yes, I did, once in my life."

"Did you win or lose?"

"I lost fifty dollars."

"How was that?"

"I backed him into a store window."



# • Engineering Department •

## Bituminous Coal\*

*Data Collected by C. E. SWANN*

COAL is described as solid, mineralized vegetable matter that can be used for fuel. In the sense of a piece of glowing fuel, thence a piece of fuel, whether dead or alive, the word is common to all languages of the Gothic stock, and seems allied to the Latin caleo, to be hot, and is allied to glow and kiln. The different sorts of fuel are distinguished by prefixes, as char-coal, pit-coal, sea-coal, but, owing to the eminent importance of mineral or pit-coal, the word coal alone has come to be used in this special signification.

Coal is one of the most important of all minerals; it consists chiefly of carbon, and is universally regarded as of vegetable origin. It occurs generally in strata or beds; it is always of black or blackish-brown color; some of the varieties have considerable vitreous or resinous luster; some are destitute of luster; some have a shell-like fracture, and some have a sort of salty structure, and are readily broken into cubical or rhomboidal fragments. In a general way, we may define coal as a fossil fuel of a black color and stony consistency, which, when heated in close vessels, is converted into coke with the escape of volatile liquids and gases. The variety known in Great Britain as blind coal, and in the United States as anthracite, no doubt gives off scarcely any volatile matter; but this is because it has undergone a natural distillation through metamorphism or other causes.

We may, therefore, divide coal into two primary divisions, viz., Anthracite, which does not, and Bituminous, or soft coal, which does, flame when kindled. The origin of coal is always a live subject.

*Origin*—Several theories as to the origin of coal have been put forth from time to time. The one now generally received is that the rank and luxuriant vegetation which prevailed during the Carboniferous Period grew and decayed upon land raised but slightly above the sea; that by slow subsidence this thick layer of vegetable matter sank below the water and became gradually covered with sand, mud, and other mineral-sediment; that then, by some slight upheaval of the sea-bottom or other process, a land surface was once more formed and covered with a dense mass of plants, which in course of time decayed, sank, and became overlaid with silt and sand as before. At length, thick masses of stratified matter would accumulate, producing

great pressure, and this, acting with chemical changes, would gradually mineralize the vegetable layers into coal. Some experiments made by Dr. Lindley a few years ago showed that, of a large number of plants kept immersed in water for two years, the ferns, lycopodiums, and pines were those which had the greatest powers of resisting decay, and coal appears to be mainly composed of the substance of the ancient gigantic representatives of these three orders of plants. The interesting fact has also been lately proved by Huxley, Morris; Carruthers, and others, that, in many instances, the bituminous matter in coal is formed almost wholly of the spore cases and spores of plants allied to our club-mosses and ferns.

Since the prosperity of great national industries, as well as much of our domestic comfort, depends on the continuance of an abundant and cheap supply of fuel, much anxiety has arisen of late years regarding the future supply and price of coal. An exhaustive survey of the coal fields of the world shows 8,154 billion tons which, if properly worked, will last indefinitely.

In the United States, the entire area covered by anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite is about 330,000 square miles. The principal fields are (1) Eastern, approximately 70,000 square miles; (2) the interior area, about 133,000 square miles; (3) the Gulf area, about 2,100 square miles; (4) the Northern or Great Plains area, about 88,000 square miles; (5) the Rocky Mountain area, about 37,000 square miles; (6) and (7) Pacific Coast area, about 1,900 square miles.

The bituminous coal areas of the United States may, for convenience, be grouped into seven divisions, the Triassic, the Appalachian, the Northern, the Central, the Western, the Rocky Mountain, and the Pacific Coast areas. The eastern Triassic area is composed chiefly of the Richmond basin, in Virginia, and the Deep River and the Dan River fields in North Carolina. No extensive mining operations are now carried on in this area. The Appalachian field is immediately west of the eastern border of the Appalachian range, and extends from New York on the north to Alabama on the south, its direction being northeast and southwest; length, about 900 miles, width, from 30 to 180 miles. There are, in this region, many varieties of bituminous coal, the best and most productive beds on the whole being those of the Pittsburgh district

\*Collier's Encyclopedia and other sources.

and of West Virginia. The thickness of the coal measures in different sections varies from 100 to over 3,000 feet. The Northern bituminous area is all in central Michigan. The coal here found is not of superior quality, and is used mostly for local supply. Of the central area, three-fourths are in Illinois, less than one-sixth in Indiana, and about one-twelfth in western Kentucky. In the Western field, the most extensive mining operations have been carried on in Iowa and Missouri; its area is greater than that of any other one coal field in the United States. The coals are of great variety; the best which has so far been mined is that of Oklahoma.

The Rocky Mountain coal beds have been found in the geological formations from the Carboniferous up to and including the Cretaceous, differing in this respect from those hitherto enumerated, which, with the exception of that in Virginia and North Carolina, are all confined to the Carboniferous. The coal now under development in the Rock Springs coal field is of Cretaceous age, while that in the Hanna field, Carbon County, Wyoming, is found in the Laramie formation. The coal mined, at present, in the Kemmerer field of Lincoln County is from the Frontier formation. Coal in the Frontier formation has been found in the Baxter Basin, just east of the town of Rock Springs, by the oil-drilling operations, but this coal is too deep to be mined economically under present conditions. The Rock Springs coal has been classified at various times as high-grade Lignite, sub-Bituminous and Bituminous, but is now generally regarded as a Bituminous coal. A large area of unworked bituminous coal in the Rock Springs field, under moderate cover, is available for future operations, while a much larger area probably exists under heavy cover, but this remains to be proven by use of the drill. The new D. O. Clark Mine, of The Union Pacific Coal Company, located at Superior, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, will be extended into an area previously unworked.

Scientists tell us that millions of years have gone by since the beds of plant matter were laid down. The pressure of rock and other causes have turned it into coal.

Today we have beds of coal on every continent of the earth. North America is the largest coal producing continent of all. Coal exists in every province of Canada, and the United States leads all other nations in the amount of coal mined each year—about 600,000,000 tons on the average. Pennsylvania is the chief mining state, and has the greatest hard-coal beds in the world.

NEXT ISSUE—ANTHRACITE COAL.

## Gardens

If you aim to be a contender in the annual garden contest, accept this gentle reminder and make a start in that direction. The judging usually is done about the middle of August and the awards are \$15.00, \$10.00, and \$5.00 in each district.

## Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

FOR the calendar year of 1938, Canada's output of coal aggregated 14,213,904 tons, compared with 15,835,954 tons in 1937. The coke production for the same period was 2,356,053 tons against 2,570,385.

Wyoming's new deputy labor commissioner recently took his oath of office at the state capitol. He is A. H. Royce, one of our employees at Hanna, formerly located at Winton, and succeeds Clement Gilleard of this city.

Roy Sheer (Casper) is state labor commissioner, and replaces Harry W. Fox.

After a prolonged illness, there died at St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, on March 5th, James Simpson (age 81) of Lafayette, Colorado, a pioneer in the coal industry of that state, having with his father opened the Simpson Coal Mine, at one time one of the largest producers in that territory. A native of England, he came to the Centennial State and resided therein 49 years. His wife pre-deceased him in 1890. Two sons survive. Interment was at Lafayette.

John C. Brydon, widely known in coal circles for several generations, died at a Chicago hospital on March 7th from a heart attack. At one time, he was president of the National Coal Association, and president of Quemahoning Creek Coal Co., president of the West Kentucky Coal Company, general manager of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, of recent years being connected with the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company.

Funeral services were held at Somerset, Pennsylvania, on March 9th. His widow, a grown son and a daughter survive.

Robert T. Sneddon, who was state coal mine inspector from 1919 to 1923, and who had likewise seen service with the Diamond Coal & Coke Company 37 years, died at a Kemmerer hospital on March 10th, following a heart attack. The funeral was held from his late residence at Diamondville on Monday, March 13th.

He was born August 16, 1866, in Scotland, and came to this country in 1884.

His widow, eleven children, and one brother survive, together with 29 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

## Terrific Forest Fires in Australia

Reliable surveys have just been effected in Australia indicating the extent of the recent bush fires which destroyed nearly all the young forests and one billion feet of millable timber, besides nearly all of Victoria's mountain ash. Four million acres of State forests were also burnt over, and many organizations are co-operating looking to the rehabilitations of these broad expanses of timber.



## The Jackson Hole Wyoming Elk Herd

One of the main attractions at Jackson, Wyoming, is the large herd of elk that winter annually in that vicinity.

Each year in the early winter, the elk in large numbers return to the feeding grounds where the state of Wyoming and the Biological Survey of the United States government, jointly defray the expense of furnishing hay for the herd numbering from 8,000 to 10,000 and when the snow lies deeply on the reserve, hay is hauled by sleds and distributed on the feeding ground. Prior to this arrangement, many of the elk died annually by starvation; now because of the security afforded, the herd continues to increase.

Not only in Jackson, but through the greater part of the Hoback Canyon, many varieties of wild game may be seen and autoists are cautioned to drive carefully to avert a collision with one or more of the Wyoming elk.

Many parties from within the state and particularly those living in southwestern Wyoming, take advantage over the week-ends to visit the town of Jackson and environs and as the roads are kept open by the State Highway Department, the journey presents no winter difficulties and the sight of so much wild life is one to be long remembered.

The pictures shown herewith were taken by Frank Rosendale and Elmer Likes of the Auditing Department, Aaron Denely of the Store Department and John S. Duffy of the Vice-President's office, on a recent week-end trip to the Jackson Hole country to view the elk herd.

## Big Game Census

THE government Bureau of Biological Survey in a recent bulletin covering the first census of big game animals taken in the United States reports, as below:

Deer, 4,500,000; Elk, 165,000; Antelope, 130,000; Black Bear, 81,000; Peccaries, 43,000; Big Horn Sheep, 17,000; Moose, 13,000; Buffalo, 4,100; Grizzly Bear, 1,100; European Wild Boars, 700.

The survey was made in co-operation with the National Park Service, the Forest Service, State Game and Conservation Commissions, and other informed quarters, and, in the future, it is stated, a similar survey will be conducted yearly.

Strange to relate, Michigan and Pennsylvania seem to lead in white-tailed deer, having some 800,000, while California has 450,000 black-tailed and mule deer. Further, the Bureau announces that deer, elk, antelope and buffalo have profited from protection but holds that other species need more vigorous protection.



Upper left: Road sign nearly covered by the deep snow.  
Upper right: Sign at the feeding grounds.  
Center and lower: Views of the elk herd during feeding.

## • • Ye Old Timers • •

### Death of Old Timer Charles 'Outsen

Charles Outsen, for many years past employed as watchman by The Union Pacific Coal Company, died February 27th at the Wyoming General Hospital from an attack of pneumonia.

Born in Denmark March 8, 1870, he was brought here by his parents at an early age, and began employment with our company as a laborer in No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs, in May, 1886, under Foreman Tom Whitmore, absenting himself from our service to become assistant postmaster, and at a later time to accept the superintendency of the State Hospital here, following which he again engaged with the Coal Company. Was mine clerk at Cumberland several years, and also served with the Railroad Company.

Surviving are one brother (Bennett), two daughters and four sons, his wife having pre-deceased him some three years since.

The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, March 1st.

Mr. Outsen had many fraternal connections, and was a member of the Old Timers' Association.

### "The Lankies Prayer"

ONE of our Old Timers has submitted "The Lankies Prayer" to Ye Editor and requested that it be inserted in our next issue of the *Employees' Magazine*. John Retford, carpenter at Rock Springs, copied it from his scrap book:

#### A GRADELY PRAYER

Give us, Lord,  
A bit o' sun,  
A bit o' wark  
An' a bit o' fun,  
Give us aw,  
In th' strife an' splutter,  
Eaur daily bread  
An' a bit o' butter.

Give us health  
Eaur keep to make,  
An' a bit to spare  
For poor folks' sake.  
Give us sense  
(For we're some of us duffers),  
An' a heart to feel  
For aw that suffers.

Give us, too,  
A bit of a song  
An' a tale, an' a book,  
To help us along.

An' give us eaur share  
O' sorrow's lesson,  
That we may prove  
Heaw grief's a blessin'.

Give us, Lord,  
A chance to be  
Eaur gradely best,  
Brave, wise and free;  
Eaur gradely best  
For eaurselfs an' others,  
Till aw men larn  
To live as brothers.

Many of our Old Timers are on the sick list at the Wyoming General Hospital. The latest recruits are Charley Shields, George Darling, "Geordie" Smith, and others. Speedy recovery, boys!

### Schools

IN A DEBATE at the local High School auditorium on February 24th, the Rock Springs pair successfully upheld the affirmative end over Warren Lane and Kenneth Brimmer, of Rawlins. Paul Yedinak and Helen Sheffer comprised the home team, and the subject was "Resolved, that the United States shall form an alliance with Great Britain."

Fifty-two of Wyoming's eighty-six high schools have less than one hundred pupils. Seventeen per cent of the 14,452 students (or 2,553) attend those schools.

Four of the faculty members of the High School at Superior recently journeyed to Rock Springs and put on a classy entertainment for the student body and teachers of our local High School. The talented entertainers upon the occasion were Miss Adeline Story, 'cellist; Miss Reba Friday, pianist; Eugene Evans, tenor, and Miss Elizabeth Miller, accompanist. They were all artists in their particular lines, and created a very favorable impression upon their listeners.

Gene: "Has the depression hit you yet?"

Bill: "I'll say it has! First I lost my job and went back to the Old Man's to live; sent my children to the orphans' home; my wife went back to her mother, and I shot my dog."

Gene: "That's bad."

Bill: "Yes, sir; if times get any worse, I'm afraid I'll have to give up my car."



## Garden Time

SPRING was dated for arrival on March 21st, but, in many large eastern cities, that season begins with the opening of the great flower shows. In letters received from New York City, friends advise that tulips and daffodils have pushed their heads above ground, crocuses are in bloom, and the robins and bluebirds have had their advance representatives making selections of suitable domiciles.

We of this region are not far behind—friend robin made a call about March first, since which time he has not been seen, while the bluebirds should reach here any day now.

Gardeners, nurserymen and florists have already distributed their finely illustrated catalogs and these are always well filled with useful information concerning seeds, plants, shrubs, bulbs, roots, cuttings, etc.

If you contemplate having a garden, either floral or vegetable, you can secure a good start over your neighbor by planting seeds in pots, pans, or boxes, marking carefully what you have put in each (the label off the seed package will suffice) keeping the surface of the soil moist and the containers in a warm, dark place, pending germination. When the seedlings appear above the soil, look for a spot where sun and warmth will strike them evenly. The leaves will soon develop and get strong, and may then be transplanted to a richer soil mixture containing manure or plant food. Your judgment should tell you when it is warm enough outside to have them transplanted and thinned out. Don't forget moisture.

You will note that you will have a larger percentage of seeds germinate when planted indoors than with seeds sown out in the open ground, also, that only a part of the package is required. Should you use the entire contents of the envelope, it is always possible to trade a few miniature plants with one of your neighbors who is long on some variety you did not buy.

## Metropolitan Museum of Art Building Houses Starlings

**A** PRACTICAL use has been found at night for the four-block-long building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, which by day displays to the public priceless art treasures. It makes an ideal hotel for starlings, officials of the National Association of Audubon Societies said recently after registering for the night 24,700 of the feathered guests.

The starlings discovered the roosting place several years ago, and on a recent Monday a record total of 38,000 found accommodation on its ledges and window sills, Roger T. Peterson, educational executive of the association, said. The birds have a body temperature of about 110 degrees normally, he explained, and with abnormally scarce rations and very cold weather would lose twenty or thirty

degrees, a dangerous drop, whereas if they bundle together in great numbers the heat loss is only a few degrees.

Last October the Audubon Association moved into the top floor of the building. Its officials found there was no place like home for bird study. The museum staff made a balcony available and for two months the Audubon staff has been studying the habits of the species.

The early birds among the brownish-black flocks come down from the Bronx at 4:30 p. m., Mr. Peterson said. The largest flocks came in from Long Island, where, it has been known, they forage for twenty miles around. As they came in, Mr. Peterson, Robert Allen, sanctuary director, and other members of the staff call out the sizes of the flocks, which are recorded and tallied on an adding machine. By 4:50 p. m. all the birds are bedded down and Fifth Avenue settles down to bedlam.

Soon the officials hope to check a suspicion they have that flocks which have appeared to be reconnoitering are really migrants from New Jersey. They hope to obtain data to add to the common knowledge of the bird. The millions of starlings that bred from the 120 Eugene Schefflin introduced into Central Park from England in 1890 have spread over the country from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Rocky Mountains and Texas. They nested in Florida for the first time last year.

## Can You Beat This One?

Cambridge, N. Y.—W. Artenas Scott and James Bell returned recently from Maine with trout and this tale:

"At a cabin on Moosehead Lake Saturday night we were startled by taps on the ceiling," Scott said.

"I have a cat with a wooden leg," the owner explained. "Last winter he got caught in a trap and his right front paw was frozen, so I amputated it. Then I whittled a wooden leg for him."

"He called the cat down stairs, and sure enough it had a wooden leg. Just then a big rat appeared. The cat dived at the rat and, holding it down with its left shoulder, that cat—yes, sir, this is the truth—brought up his wooden leg and just literally pounded the rat to death."—*New York Sun*.

### HAITCHES

"What a large family you have, Mrs. Jones," said an American lady to an English woman.

"Yes'm, and the funniest thing is that all the names begin with an haich. There's Orace, Erbert, Enry, Ugh, Uberty, Arold, Arriet and Etty—all except the last one, and we had her named Halice."

Kay Holden, of New York City, has the distinction of being the only girl in the College of Engineering at the University of Vermont, now being a freshman in civil engineering. One hundred twenty-six men are enlisted in the same study.

## • Of Interest to Women •

### Recipes

#### COFFEE PUDDING

Coffee frozen pudding makes a noble party dessert. Recipe demands 3 tablespoons finely ground coffee, 2 cups milk, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, beaten;  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons gelatin, 2 tablespoons cold water, 1 cup heavy cream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup quartered maraschino cherries and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup coarsely broken pecan nuts.

Tic coffee loosely in cheese cloth and scald with milk. Add sugar and salt; stir until dissolved. Remove coffee. Then pour over well-beaten eggs, beating while pouring. Cook in double boiler until mixture is of custard-like consistency. Add gelatin, softening in cold water.

When cold and almost at setting point, fold in cream, beaten till stiff. Turn into freezing tray and when half frozen stir in cherries and pecans.

#### FISH CHOWDER

One-third cup diced salt pork,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped onions,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup diced celery,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups diced raw potatoes, 2 cups boiling water, 1 cup cubed cooked fish, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, 2 tablespoons chopped pimientos (optional), 2 cups hot milk, 4 tablespoons butter.

Heat pork in frying pan. When it's smoking, brown onions and celery in it. Pour in potatoes and water. Cover and cook over moderate heat 20 minutes. Add fish, seasoning and milk. Simmer 10 minutes. Stir in butter. Serve in hot bowls.

One-fourth teaspoon salt may be added.

#### SURPRISE BAKED APPLES

Six large apples,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup dates,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup strained honey,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup diced pineapple,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup boiling water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar.

Wash and core apples, but don't peel them. Stuff centers with dates mixed with honey, cinnamon and pineapple. Fit into small baking pan. Surround with water and sugar. Bake 40 minutes in moderately slow oven. Baste often.

#### SANDWICH PASTE

Here's a delicious date paste for sandwiches that will keep a week if stored, covered, in the refrigerator: Mix  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped dates with  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup chopped figs,  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup sliced nuts,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup orange juice and 3 tablespoons boiling water. Mix with fork until soft. If mixture stiffens, add water.

#### HALIBUT CREOLE

Four tablespoons bacon drippings, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 small onion, cut fine, 1 pint canned toma-

atoes, 2 green peppers, cut in strips, 1 bay leaf, 2 cloves, 1 bud of garlic (if liked), salt to taste, 1 pint water.

Brown flour and onion in bacon fat, add all other ingredients and simmer until peppers are tender. Add two large slices of halibut and simmer ten minutes. Serves four.

### The Pantry Shelf

#### Use of Peppercorns

In old-fashioned cook books, and in family recipes that are handed down from generation to generation, there are many times when the ingredients call for peppercorns. That is a word which denotes an ingredient with which even the youngest cook is familiar, for it means merely whole pepper, either black or white. Pepper grows in long clusters, and each little pepper is small and round, with a dimpled skin like an orange. It is picked before it is completely ripe and then dried until it is hard and shriveled. It is in this form that it comes to us and is used in our kitchens to savor meats, soups and many other foods. The most common use of pepper is in the ground form which is used at the table as well as in seasoning food during the cooking.

#### Why it is 'Corned' Beef

The name "corned" beef comes from an old verb "to corn," which means to season, cure or sprinkle with salt, or to salt slightly in brine or otherwise, as to corn beef or meat. This verb comes from an old noun "corn," which meant any small hard particle, such as a grain or seed. "Peppercorn" is a survival of this old noun. Corned beef was so called because it was originally prepared with coarse grains of salt—salt corns. There is no foundation for the notion that corned beef was so called because it was a favorite dish among the Cornish people.

#### How to Keep Curtains Fresh

One ingenious housewife who dotes on the freshness of her curtains manages to reserve a place in her cellar, where she keeps her stretcher set up all the year round. The minute her curtains take on that bedraggled look she plunges them into a sudsy bath followed by a dip into a thin starch solution, then pins them fast to the stretcher. Instead of having to iron the ruffles after the body of the curtain is stretched and dry, she pleats them while tacking the ends onto the pins.



When making Swiss roll always slightly warm the jam before spreading it, otherwise the mixture will break the roll.

Hubby: What are we having for dessert tonight, dear?

Wifey: Sponge cake. I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Brown, the flour from Mrs. Smith, and the milk from Mrs. Jones.

Did you know that you can bake a meat loaf as you would an ordinary roast of meat? This is how: Shape a well-seasoned, uncooked meat mixture into a three-inch roll. Press together well to prevent the loaf from falling apart, put it into a small roaster, add potatoes, carrots or other vegetables and roast as usual.

Make gravy from drippings left in the pan. Stripping the top of the loaf with bacon or thin salt pork squares, seasons the meat thoroughly. Add the bacon or pork last thirty minutes of cooking to keep it from burning.

### Activities of Women

THE oldest postmistress in the United States is Miss Mollie Stewart, 82, of Oxford, Md. She has served sixty-two years with the post office department.

Mrs. Franceska Osburg of St. Louis, Mo., saved her combings from her three chow dogs, spun it on a hand loom and made the cloth into a jacket.

Three intrepid missionaries, Miss Mildred Cable and the Misses Eva and Francesca French, are much sought after in London for the information and side lights they can give on various countries visited during their wanderings. Miss Cable, for instance, has been five times across the Gobi Desert. The trio went as Christian missionaries to the oasis on the ancient trade route across Central Asia where they saw and found much that interests the geographer, the archeologist and the philologist. Some of their "finds" have been loaned to the Royal Central Asian Society for exhibition.

Mrs. Susan Nason, of Medford, Oregon, is still a globe-trotter at the age of 75 and recently she returned from a 12,000-mile cruise among icebergs of the Far North. She is the oldest white person ever to have set foot on Fort Ross, lonely outpost on the Northwest Passage. At home she sleeps outdoors winter and summer and she can't understand people who coop themselves up behind closed windows for the night. She says she got so much frozen air on her face in the Arctic that it will add years to her youth.

Chiyoiko Sakamoto is the first Japanese woman to become a lawyer on the Pacific coast. She had worked as a secretary for four years and studied law at night.

### Floor Covering

A new type, durable floor covering, offering the individuality of custom-built floors, has been announced. The hard surface, of mastic with synthetic resins, is united by pressure to a base of asphalt-saturated felt.

The covering comes in large sheets or rugs, in plain, Jasper and marbled colors. The inset borders contrast with the designs of sea horse, anchor, ship's wheel, wreath, flower pot, geometric figures and many other novel decorative effects.

### The Dionne Tonsils

The successful removal of the tonsils of the quintuplets is apt to make the operation popular. Indeed the entire management of these interesting children from their birth onward is a notable example of the results of proper care and feeding of children. Where the tonsils of children are unhealthy, of increased size (which usually means an unhealthy condition), or where they seem to be the cause of untoward symptoms, they should be removed. In these days of expert surgery and safe anaesthetics, the removal of tonsils is attended with small, if any, risk.

### Tips for Health

In these days everyone needs to know the primaries of first aid. Learn how to meet such emergencies as shock, drowning, broken bones and severe bleeding. You should know how to perform artificial respiration. This is a life saving measure that every man and woman should know. Such information can be obtained from a Red Cross first aid book.

During the hot weather of the summer months the stomach and intestinal tract are not efficient as usual. The stomach and intestinal disorders and diseases stimulating typhoid fever increase during hot weather. Some are caused by bacterial infection but most are usually caused by too much of the wrong kind of food for hot weather. The following few simple suggestions should be followed:

1. Drink plenty of water, cool but not ice cold.
2. Eat moderately and have some fruit or vegetables at each meal.
3. When you are hot, cool off by bathing arms, face and neck in cold water.
4. Have a bowel movement at least once a day.
5. Get seven or eight hours' sleep regularly.

### Household Hints

RAW macaroni can be used for the bones in shaping croquettes to look like chops.

The crust of bread will be tender if rubbed with butter while it is still warm from baking.

(Please turn to page 163)

## • • *Our Young Women* • •

### Fashion Trends for Spring

**R**EADY for bright days is a smart jacket and frock of lemon yellow wool. The coat has wide tuxedo revers of creamy lynx.

Going strong at all points of the compass is the evening sweater. A handsome model is of wool and rayon chenille in white, the collarless neckline and the front trimmed with flowers in gilt and chartreuse.

Hiding away under brims seems to be the fashion down south, judging from the big brims noted. A typical model is a heart-shaped hat, the brim lifted in back and scalloped in front. It is of turquoise blue baku straw with an edge of matching picot-edged ribbon, which also forms a big bow in back.

A change from ermine for evening is noted in the form of a tailored box coat in knee length, fashioned of white curly lamb. Notched revers and slit pockets are features of this smart coat.

Out west tailored flannel slacks and coats are liked. Medium gray flannel is used for a slacks and double-breasted outfit. This is worn with a yellow surah shirt.

It is nice to see picturesque hats again. A beauty is of black velvet, the brim wide at the sides and turned up in front. White aigrets, swirled from the crown and a black veil knotted under the chin, add charm to this model.

Out to dinner wearing a dinner dress with blouse of heavy white silk embroidered all over in red sequins in a floral motif with sprays of leaves in green sequins, the blouse made like a sweater with a high crew neck. The slim, long skirt of black crepe has a slit in front.

A lovely print combined with a solid material is always a good choice for spring, and generally makes its appearance about now. Fine periwinkle-blue woolen is used for a lovely redingote, which is lined with an exotic crepe in purple, blue and fuchsia. The print is used for the draped shawl collar and for the simple, high, round-necked dress. The redingote buttons snugly through the midsection, and is slim and straight in back.

A delightful new suit is in navy and cyclamen sheer wool in a very loose weave. The cyclamen is used for the short sleeved dress, which has a simple

round neck and a gathered yoke. The jacket has high-placed pockets cut in one with a slanting shoulder line. The quilted peak cap worn with the suit has a Foreign Legion look about it, with its scarf hanging down in back.

**O**THER new things being talked about for spring are:

The new printed fabrics in silk, woolen, jersey and all the sheers which include lovely filmy chiffons and nets. Floral designs are large and in brilliant colors for evening with smaller designs favored for daytime wear.

Clever woolen jackets are worn over some printed frocks and make these more practical for cool weather. The jackets are largely navy and black with revers and linings often of the printed material.

Skirts for day wear are two or three inches below the knee or about the same length they have been all winter. The suit skirt is usually slim as a pencil and worn with jackets of varied lengths. The longer one reaching below the hips, is greatly favored.

Petticoats for both evening and day wear are often lace trimmed and these rustle importantly from beneath wool skirts as well as the very sheer, filmy ones.

Veils are all over the newest hats but not all over the face. They fly from sides and back in trailing mists but leave a free face. Colored veils are lending lovely color to the all black chapeaux.

Scarfs are an important item either tucked around the neck or tied around the tresses peasant style. Gypsy or peasant modes of all kinds are continuing in vogue.

Not only are throats and arms all ablaze with jewels these days and nights but toes twinkle with them too. Some evening slippers are studded with mock jewels, front and back. Other models show jeweled tips across the toes and heels to match.

Pleats are as popular as they can be made by a score of leading designers who show them in all widths with the accordion pleat in high favor for the sheer materials. Blouses and bodices are often pleated to match the skirts.

Youthful looking suits show boxy jackets and pleated skirts for spectator sports wear and these should be accompanied by a gay silk or crepe blouse of some kind.

Skirts for afternoon or evening often show a side fullness if they are not very full all the way round.

"Little Women" dresses are exploited both sides of the water and one French designer is showing a Louise Alcott series.



Guimpe frocks are decidedly good especially for the college gals and some of the sheer guimpes are attached to taffeta petticoats which are one of the summer's style sensations.

**B**EAUTY patches are "in again!" Wear one with a high hairdo and a bouffant or hoop-skirted formal gown.

A new beauty kit looks like a smart handbag. Its front drops down to reveal a complete cache of eight aids to beauty. The kits come in alligator-grained fabricoid in black, wine, green and blond.

Chamois leather gloves should never be put into hot water, otherwise they will shrink. When washing them, warm water with plenty of soapy lather should be used. If the color has faded, a little piece of orange peel should be put into the soapy rinsing water.

Taffeta is coming back strong, if it can be said to have been out of circulation. For every smart house or shop always has a good looking taffeta model on hand.

One early spring dress, a nice tonic for a jaded wardrobe, is of printed taffeta in paper weight, so it is nice and light. The square neckline curved up a bit is very flattering. The raglan shoulder seam is cut in one with the neck. The sleeves are draped and puffy above the elbow, tight from there down.

The back is straight and flat, the front has a center seam all the way down. A sash ties 'round and has a crisp bow in front. Black with a pink dot.

Your hat is now considered a distinct part of your ensemble and not only must it be new and becoming but it should complete the costume in line and period.

Hats, regardless of the big or small variety, are invariably tip-tilted, uncovering the back of the hair, and held in place by either a velvet ribbon, a veil arrangement, or shirred banding.

## Taxing Girl Bachelors

To be a bachelor is an art, Miss Bertha Lutz, Brazilian lawyer, former congresswoman and feminist leader, declared recently in commenting on the proposed law for taxing bachelors.

"No one pays taxes gladly," Miss Lutz said, "but for the privilege of remaining single I will not object to paying some."

As the measure also provides a tax on childless couples, Miss Lutz remarked:

"To have children today is unfashionable. Queen Victoria was the mother of twelve, but George VI has only two. However, I believe women should be heard on the question too."

The young and pretty poetess, Lia Correa Dutrall, said she would gladly pay the tax which, she said, was preferable to marriage.

## Household Hints

(Continued from page 161)

Serve a clear jelly along with the crackers and cheese and after-dinner coffee. It is tasty and attractive.

A nice winter dessert when fresh fruits are more scarce consists of sponge cake spread with sweetened stewed peaches and topped with whipped cream.

Cover an old broom with a piece of blanket or soft cloth and go over the kitchen linoleum with it each day. It will not take long but will save you many hot and dirty scrubblings.

There should be a definite place where mail is always put as soon as it arrives. Then each member of the family knows immediately whether that important letter has arrived as soon as he enters the house and, incidentally, there is never any loss of mail.

A stiff wire or bristle brush, used on the burners of the gas stove each day will keep them nice and clean and remove any grease or pieces of food before there is an accumulation. A short daily clean-up will be found far more satisfactory than a weekly general cleaning.

No matter how much of a sweet tooth you may have, never serve all sweet sandwiches at teatime or a party. Many people do not care for a sweet filling with bread, but almost everyone enjoys a savory meat or cheese center in a sandwich.

Rub those dresser drawers along the edges with a bar of paraffin and stop that unpleasant pulling and tugging each time you wish to open them.

Steal a feather from your feather duster, dip it in machine oil and then clean the keyhole of the door where the lock is a bit stubborn. The oily feather will not only distribute the oil but also gather any dirt that may be causing the trouble.

Give the boy's rubber boots a good oiling before he starts off for much fun in the snow. Soak the oil in along where the soles meet the uppers, for it is along the stitching where the leakage is apt to occur. It will help a great deal in keeping those feet dry.

That blackened wall paper above the register can be cleaned quite easily with an ordinary red rubber sponge. Use it dry and rub it lightly on the paper with a downward motion. The sponge can be cleaned in warm suds, thoroughly dried and used over and over again.

Perhaps the best method of freeing raisins from seeds is to put them in a bowl, cover with boiling water and let stand for two minutes. Drain, open the raisins and remove the seeds. They will come out easily without stickiness.

Wrap a piece of adhesive tape over that exposed screw that has come loose in the dresser drawer. It will prevent it from coming loose and protect delicate clothing from tearing on it.

Frequently a strand of the wire clothesline snaps. If this happens fasten the ends together and bind well with a strip of white cloth. Tie securely. This precaution will prevent the ends of the wire from piercing some article of clothing.

#### NO CLASS

Ned—"What did Miss Petite say after you kissed her?"

Ted—"She told me to call on Friday hereafter, because that was amateur's night."

"What beautiful scallops you have made on the pies, Mandy! How do you do it?"

"Ah's glad you like dem, Mam. Ah just used mah false teeth to make de impresses."

## Boy Scout Activities

### Boy Scouts and Parents Banquet

THE Boy Scouts of America of the Pilot Butte District of the Cache Valley Council entertained at their annual banquet at the Old Timers' Building on Monday, February 27th.

Dr. Oliver Chambers, Chairman of the Pilot Butte Committee, presided at the dinner, where John D. Giles, Field Supervisor of Utah and Southern Idaho Scouting, and Preston W. Pond, Scout Executive, Cache Valley Council, were the honor guests. The program, arranged by Scoutmasters and Scouts, was introduced with the Scout Assembly. The Reverend E. L. Tull, of the Episcopal Church of Rock Springs, gave the invocation.



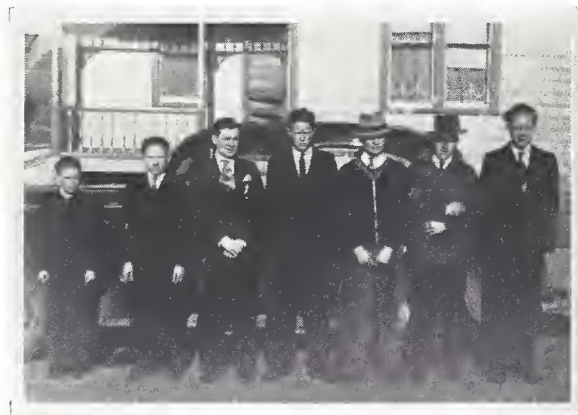
#### TROOP 86, ROCK SPRINGS

From left: Earl Asmussen, Robt. Myers, Tommy Thompson, Paul Cantwell, Jess Felin, Raymond Blunk, Fred Oremland, Edmund Jefferis, Pete Rosendale, Louis Larsen.

Scout Troop 86, under the leadership of Scoutmaster Frank Rosendale, showed the Evolution of the Flag in a most impressive ceremony. Jack Stad-miller, of the Lyman troop, gave a piano solo, "Nola." Paul Yedinak, Jr., Eagle Scout, read Edgar Guest's poem, "The Scout." Daniel Palver, of Superior, played a saxophone solo, and Raymond Blunk, Troop 86, Rock Springs, sang the Wyoming state song, "Rocky Mountain Bill." Stroud read most impressively a poem of his own composition, "Top of the Rockies." The Reliance troop, represented by Thomas Hall and Ray Zelenka, gave a musical number, "Whistler and His Dog." Cecil James, Bishop of the L.D.S. Church, Rock Springs, pronounced the benediction.

John D. Giles, honor guest, talked of Scouting and Citizenship, and will be remembered for his many interesting stories. Preston W. Pond, who devotes his entire time to Scouting, spoke of "The Boy and Man in Scouting," and made an interesting emphasis of the importance of Scouting principles.

Miss Jean Malowney, supervisor of music in the Rock Springs schools, led the group singing, accompanied by Miss Lilius Wise at the piano. Throughout the evening the Reliance School band played.



#### RELIANCE BOYS

Left to right: Thos. Burns, Roy Zelenka, Tommy Hall, Patrick Burns, Wallace Dupape, Fred Kallas, and Jim Zelenka.

Edwin James, the very active and able Scout Commissioner of this district, headed the program committee, and was aided by Scoutmasters William Gibbs, of Reliance, and Frank Rosendale, of Rock Springs. Much of the credit for the success of this banquet goes to this committee.

Pictures of a group of lads from Troop 86, Rock Springs, as well as a bunch of the Reliance boys are presented herewith.

The boys from Superior attended a Court of Honor in Rock Springs in commemoration of the anniversary of the organization. Many of them were presented with badges.



# Our Little Folks

## Whittington Stone

The atmosphere and weather are ravaging the Whittington Stone on Highgate Hill, London, and a fund for its repair is suggested. It was at this stone, according to legend—or a stone on this site—that Dick Whittington “turned again” at the sound of Bow Bells and went back to become Mayor of London.

The stone stands at the corner of Salisbury Road, near the foot of Highgate Hill, in a district entirely built up. It is enclosed for protection within an iron railing, from which rises a tall iron arch carrying a lamp which is lighted at night. On two sides the memorial bears the date 1821, which is supposedly the date of its erection.

According to Baedeker, the original stone was removed in 1795.

The inscriptions on the front and back of the present stone are mostly indecipherable, but appear identical. One can make out at the top the words “Whittington Stone,” then “Sir Richard Whittington, Thrice Mayor of London,” and then the years and reigns during which he held office. Smaller words follow, which are badly blurred.

The stone is on the pavement opposite a public house of the same name, for which it makes a sign. Responsibility for the upkeep of the memorial is vested in the proprietors of the inn.

## Four Eclipses 1939

Two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon will occur during 1939, says Prof. Oliver Lee, of the astronomy department at Northwestern University. One of each will be visible in the United States.

“An annular eclipse of the sun on April 19, beginning around 8:30 in the morning, will be partially visible in the United States,” Dr. Lee said. “An annular eclipse is one occurring while the moon is so far away from the earth that a rim of the sun is visible even at the moment of maximum eclipse.”

An eclipse of the sun occurs when the moon passes between it and the earth. The eclipse of the moon is just the reverse, with the moon being on the opposite side of the sun from the earth. In the case of the annular eclipse of the sun the moon will be much closer to the sun than in a regular eclipse.

A total eclipse of the sun will occur on October 12, but it will be visible only as a partial eclipse from the southern tip of South America and from Western Australia.

A partial eclipse of the moon, visible in the United States, will occur about midnight between next October 27 and 28. A total eclipse of the moon on May 3 will be visible only in the eastern hemisphere.

There will be particularly bright showers of meteors visible in the northeastern sky early in the morning of August 12 and in the eastern sky shortly after midnight of November 13.

Lesser showers will occur in the northern sky early in the evening in the northwest on April 20, late in the evening in the east on October 20, and high in the eastern sky all night November 24.

## An Ice Puzzle

Eight ten-letter words will fit into these squares reading across, with the letters “ICE” in the correct positions and forming a part of each word.

Here are the definitions: 1, type of boat; 2, deputy; 3, catalogues; 4, allurement; 5, Italian dish; 6, liberal; 7, noisy; 8, ally.

1	I	C	E						
2		I	C	E					
3			I	C	E				
4				I	C	E			
5					I	C	E		
6						I	C	E	
7							I	C	E
8								I	C

See solution on following page.

## DISASTER

The eccentric gentleman stormed into the bird store, carrying a small package. He waved it under the proprietor's nose.

“What kind of a gyp joint do you conduct?” he snapped. “I bought canary seeds here some time ago, and they're absolutely no good.”

The proprietor drew himself erect.

“I beg your pardon,” he stated coldly. “Our canary seeds are the best in the country.”

The customer pounded the counter.

“That's a lie!” he shouted. “I planted a lot of these canary seeds more than six months ago—and, so far, not one canary has come up!”

## Time for Everything

What is the longest and yet the shortest thing in the world; the swiftest and yet the slowest; the most divisible and the most extended; the least valued and the most regretted; without which nothing can be done; which devours everything, however small, and yet gives life and spirits to every object, however great?

Answer: Time.

## Definitions not Found in Webster

BOY—A noise with dirt on it.

FORTUNE TELLER—Dun & Bradstreet.

ARCHIVES—Where Noah kept his bees.

CANNIBAL—One who loves his fellow man.

CELEBRITY—A great man far away from home.

SAXOPHONE—An ill wind which blows good.

DETOUR—The roughest distance between two points.

ALIMONY—A fine levied on a man guilty of matrimony.—*Penny Post*.

"Dad, we learnt at school today that the animals have a new fur every winter."

"Be quiet! Your mother is in the next room."

The patter of tiny feet was heard from the head of the stairs. The proud mother raised her hand, warning the members of her bridge club to be silent.

"Hush," she said softly; "the children are going to deliver their good-night message. It always gives me a feeling of reverence to hear them. Listen!"

"Mama," came the message in a shrill whisper, "Willie found a bedbug."

## YOU COULDN'T TIE HIM

"Now, then, why is Francis Scott Key so famous?"

And very promptly came the answer:

"Cause he knew all the verses of 'The Star Spangled Banner'."

A small chap in Scotland got himself into an unforgivable mixup the other day. He said he wanted a penny-worth of "corrugated" sweets. Coronation sweets was the variety he desired.

I	C	E	B	R	E	A	K	E	R
V	I	C	E	G	E	R	E	N	T
P	R	I	C	E	L	I	S	T	S
E	N	T	I	C	E	M	E	N	T
V	E	R	M	I	C	E	L	L	I
M	U	N	I	F	I	C	E	N	T
L	O	U	D	V	O	I	C	E	D
A	C	C	O	M	P	L	I	C	E

*Solution to  
puzzle on  
preceding  
page.*

## News About All of Us

### Rock Springs

Marko Balen has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Demetrius Powell have returned from Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, where they were called by the death of a relative.

Thomas Jones is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. John Retford entertained the members of the Canadian Legion Social Club at her home on Retford Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast have returned from an extended visit to the southwest and southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Richmond have moved into the house vacated by Charles Vines at "E" Plane.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Harrington motored to Jackson where they viewed the elk herd.

Aaron Deneley, Sr., underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital for the amputation of the toes of his right foot, crushed in a recent mine injury.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams entertained the members of their "five-hundred" club at their home on Hancock street. After the cards, refreshments were served.

Mrs. Carl J. Carlson was hostess to the Lutheran Ladies Aid at her home in the Barracks.

A. C. Lauder is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Kahus have moved into the house recently vacated by Mike Murinko on Eleventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Soltis, of Superior, visited at the William Matthew home.

Louis Zancanella has returned from Denver, Colorado, where he visited with friends.

Matt Morrison is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

The R. J. Matson family visited at the home of Leonard Hansen in Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. James Whalen have moved into the house recently vacated by James Law on Pilot Butte Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sherwood and son Roy are in Salt Lake City, Utah, where Roy is receiving treatment to his eyes.

Thomas Hansen is in Denver, Colorado, where he is receiving medical treatment.

### Reliance

Leslie and Bobby Zelenka, small sons of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zelenka, have been quite ill at their home here.

The Reliance community welcomed Mr. and Mrs. James Law and family, of Rock Springs. Mr. Law is the new superintendent of mines here. A farewell party, sponsored by Local Union No. 905, Community Council, Relief Society, Woman's Club, and office and mine staff was given for Mr. and Mrs. Matt Medill, the retiring superintendent, at the hall here, February 25th. They were presented with gifts and the best wishes of all the community.

Mrs. A. J. Bevola was a visitor at the home of an uncle in Evanston, Wyoming, during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rodda are now living in Hanna, at which point he was transferred.

Lorretta Wilde, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrel Wilde, is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Frank Zelenka was pleasantly surprised on her birthday at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. Robertson. Hostesses were Mrs. James Zelenka, Mrs. Thomas Hall, and Mrs. John Bastalich. Five Hundred and Chinese checkers were played, after which a lovely lunch was served. Mrs. Zelenka received many lovely gifts with the best wishes of all attending. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Wm. Spence, of Dines, Mrs. John Bastalich, Sr., of Quealy,

<b>WESTERN AUTO TRANSIT COMPANY</b> <b>HUDSON</b> <b>REO TRUCK</b> PHONE 109	<i>Established 1910</i> <b>Sales and Service</b>	<b>PACKARD</b> <b>Sieberling Tires</b> ROCK SPRINGS
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Mrs. Matt Tolar, Mrs. Mike Evans, and Mrs. James Sellers, of Rock Springs.

Mrs. Edward Vollack was on the sick list during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Telck and daughter are now residing in the house vacated by the Wm. Gibbs family.

Sonny Auld, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Auld, has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Zeiber are now at home from Cheyenne. Mr. Zeiber is a state representative.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McClennan were Ogden, Utah, visitors during the month.

Mrs. D. Baxter was an Ogden, Utah, visitor during the month.

### Superior

Joe Peterson and Claude Hamblin of Lyman, Wyoming, attended business in Superior recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith and daughter, Betty Jo, and Mr. and Mrs. William Higgins of Rawlins visited during the month at the home of Mrs. Alice Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wales and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dixon were called to Kemmerer by the death of Mr. Robert Sneddon.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Tait and sons of Winton visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Addy.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Boucher of Rock Springs were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Magee, February 22nd.

Mrs. Rachel Gardner and Miss Flora Gillilan were hostesses to the Rebekah Club at the home of Mrs. Gardner, February 23rd. Bingo was played and prizes were won by Mrs. Joe Gornik, Mrs. William Ellis, and Mrs. William McIntosh.

Mr. Frank Gates spent a recent week-end in Laramie with his daughter Mildred, who has been ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woolrich visited friends and relatives in Kemmerer over the week-end.

Leslie Davis is visiting at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ashby are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs, February 25th.

Charles Brown of Jackson visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Woods.

Mrs. Felix Conzatti is a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

### Winton

The St. Catherine Altar Society met at the home of Mrs. Gerald Neal on March 8th. Following a short business session bridge was played and prizes went to Mrs. J. A. Williams, Mrs. Anne Thomas, and Mrs. Roy McDonald. A delightful luncheon was served at the close of the evening.

The L. D. S. Relief Society gave a dance and lunch at the Community Hall on March 8th, with a good attendance, several out-of-town people being present.

Mrs. John Valco has been quite ill at the hospital in Rock Springs.

The Winton Girl Scouts held a very successful card party in the Community Building on March 15th.

Mrs. LeRoy McTee was called to Montana by the death of her mother. The community extends sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Doyle of Pinedale visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McDonald, Jr.

Mrs. Kay Ruward entertained at a party in honor of her little daughter, Mary Kay, the occasion being her fifth birthday. Games were played and prizes were won by Bobby Gregory and Carolyn Krueger. Mary Kay received many nice gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kragovich are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the hospital in Rock Springs on March 5th.

The community was shocked to learn of the death of Mrs. H. Tassart, a former Winton resident who died in Rock Springs on March 11th, following a short illness. The sympathy of the community is extended to the Tassart family.

Mrs. Glen Spowell entertained at a birthday party in honor of her mother, Mrs. Richard Gibbs, at the community hall on March 10th. Bridge was played and a tasty lunch was served at the close of the evening. Mrs. Gibbs, being the recipient of many gifts.

Mr. George Skordas, an employe at Winton for the past four years, died at the hospital in Rock Springs on March 7th.

### Hanna

A very enjoyable band concert was given at the gymnasium on March 5th, when the Hanna School Band was joined by the school bands of Medicine Bow, McFadden, and Rock River. These bands are under the instruction of Mr. Carter, of the Wells Music Company, Denver.

Bishop Ziegler, of Laramie, held confirmation services at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on February 26th. Thirteen people were confirmed.

St. John's Church served a turkey dinner at the Community Hall Sunday evening for Bishop Ziegler and Father Kellem and his family.

The Knights of Pythias celebrated their anniversary with a banquet at the Community Hall followed by a dance and entertainment at the Finn Hall on February 18th.

A "quiz" contest, sponsored by the Women of the Moose, was held at the theatre on March 4th, there being eight contestants in the High School section and eight in the adult section. The winners were Marian Crawford, first; Robert Milliken, Jr., second; and Charlotte Ainsworth, third, in the High School, and Sylvester Owens, first; Gilbert Mellor, second; and Mrs. Carlyle Pomeroy, third, of the adults. Besides the "quiz," a musical selection was given by the High School Girls Sextette, and it was followed by boxing bouts by grade school boxers.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Kumpula and their sons and daughters-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Evor Kumpula and Mr. and Mrs. Gust Kumpula, attended the funeral of Mrs. Kumpula's brother, John Johnson, at Rock Springs.

Mr. Neilo Nordwall, of Norwood, Massachusetts, is visiting here with his father, Mr. Wm. Nordwall, who has been very ill, but is now slightly improved.

Miss Lucille Lappala entertained the Treble Clef Club at her home on March 4th, when Mrs. T. G. Meredith presented her pupils in a musical program.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hearne are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl.

Word was received here of the wedding of Arvey Lehti, of Rawlins, formerly of Hanna, to Miss Enla Bottoms, of Rawlins, at St. Matthew's Episcopal Cathedral in Laramie on March 4th. Mr. Lehti is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lehti, of Hanna. He is employed in the post office in Rawlins.



Mrs. Henry Jones is a patient at the Hanna Hospital, receiving treatment for stomach ulcers.

Mrs. H. Renny was called to Andover, Massachusetts, by the death of her mother, Mrs. Gorrie.

The sudden death of Mrs. Mary Bisignano Zupo on February 22nd at St. Mark's Hospital in Salt Lake City marked the passing of a former Hannaite. Mrs. Zupo was stricken with a heart attack, followed by a stroke which paralyzed her whole left side, and she passed away after eleven hours of illness. She was the oldest daughter of Samuel and Catherine Granato Bisignano. Born in Pueblo, Colorado, March 30, 1906, she came with her parents to Hanna when a small child and attended the Hanna School. She was married to Pete Zupo June 6, 1925, moved to Chicago in 1928, and then to Salt Lake City in 1930. She leaves to mourn her passing her husband, Pete Zupo, and an 11-year-old son, Carmen, of Salt Lake City; her mother, Mrs. Catherine Granato Bisignano, of Hanna, and four brothers and four sisters; Frank, Joe, Carmen, John and Susie, of Hanna; Mrs. Ben Leone, and Rose Bisignano, of Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Antony D'Orazio, of Rochester, New York; cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Tacalone, and family, of Hanna, besides numerous friends.

The Rosary was recited at the chapel of E. G. O'Donnell Mortuary Friday night, February 24, and the funeral was held at the Church of the Divine Savior with High Requiem Mass on February 25th, and interment at Mount Calvary cemetery in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Catherine Bisignano and four sons and daughter, Susie, and Mrs. Mike Tacalone, attended the funeral from Hanna.



"Tom" Marshall and Manager of Stores "Ned" Jefferis are both wearing broad smiles due to the basketball team representing the Rock Springs Store winning the State A. A. U. tournament at Laramie, the decisive game being an overtime one which had 'em "all up in the air" with its many thrills. Their competitor in the final contest was the team from the 20th Infantry at Fort Warren. Just to give an idea, the score was a tie at the completion of the regularly allotted time. Two of the boys (Matthews and Zaversnik) were chosen as center of "all tournament" team and forward, respectively.

Miss Ismer Hartwig, assistant bookkeeper in our Superior store, was married March 9th to Dillwyn Ramsay, deputy sheriff of this county. The bride is a graduate of the Superior High School, has a wide circle of friends, and her husband is equally well known in this community.

Pipe Major Wallace, whose forefathers fought with Robert Bruce for Scotland's independence, is a busy man these days. Building up the personnel of the Kilties, teach-

ing them some new pibrochs, polishing up the jewelled buckles and sharpening the *skean-dhus* calls for much attention on the part of Major Wallace. If the Kilties do not crash the show at Omaha it won't be the fault of William H. Wallace.

Art Anderson, the inimitable drum major of the Kilties, is now practicing bigger and faster rolls of the big drum, anticipating the Kilties' visit to Omaha in April. The main point Art is to avoid what happened to the reformed recruit who beat the big drum in the army band. He came home repentant but with one head gone by-by.

A number of young fellows from the General Offices made a recent foray upon the Jackson Hole country. Each had a "candid" or some other form of a camera and prior to starting out it looked to a novice that the entire day would be taken up in snapping pictures or lengthy movie reels of the wild game which abound in that region, not omitting the wonderful winter scenery. Snow waist-deep was encountered, and more of "the beautiful" came down the day long, rather darkening things and necessitating long exposures. Of the party were Aaron Deneley, Jr., John Duffy, Elmer Likes and Frank Rosendale. Several thousand elk were seen on the feeding lots of the Government, in fact, some of the animals came down as far as the Hoback Canyon to meet the party and personally conduct them to their winter rendezvous. Our fondest hope is that the pictures may turn out good, and that "we" will be invited to witness the preview when ready for projecting.

Eddie Palanck, of Rock Springs Store, for the first time in his "long" career, had to take a few days lay-off due to an encounter with the flu. The remarks he had to offer on the damage done, the many meals missed, loss of sleep, etc., wouldn't look well in type, so we will have to forego our readers upon this occasion.

Boss: "I'm sorry, but it's impossible for me to give you three weeks' vacation at the present time."

Bookkeeper: "Then perhaps you could give me a little advance pay so that I can send my wife away. I must have some rest!"



A group of Hanna skaters, reading left to right, beginning with back row: "Chuck" Mellor, John Gaskell, Don Ainsworth, Dorothy Norris, Josephine Briggs, Catherine Freeman, Phyllis Hapgood, Harold Henningsen, "Sonny" Reese, Bill Heineman, and Joe Norris.

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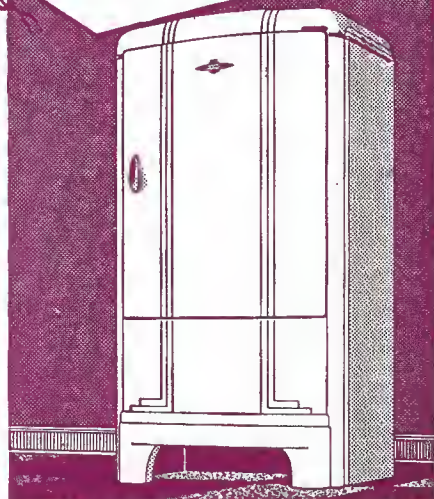
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